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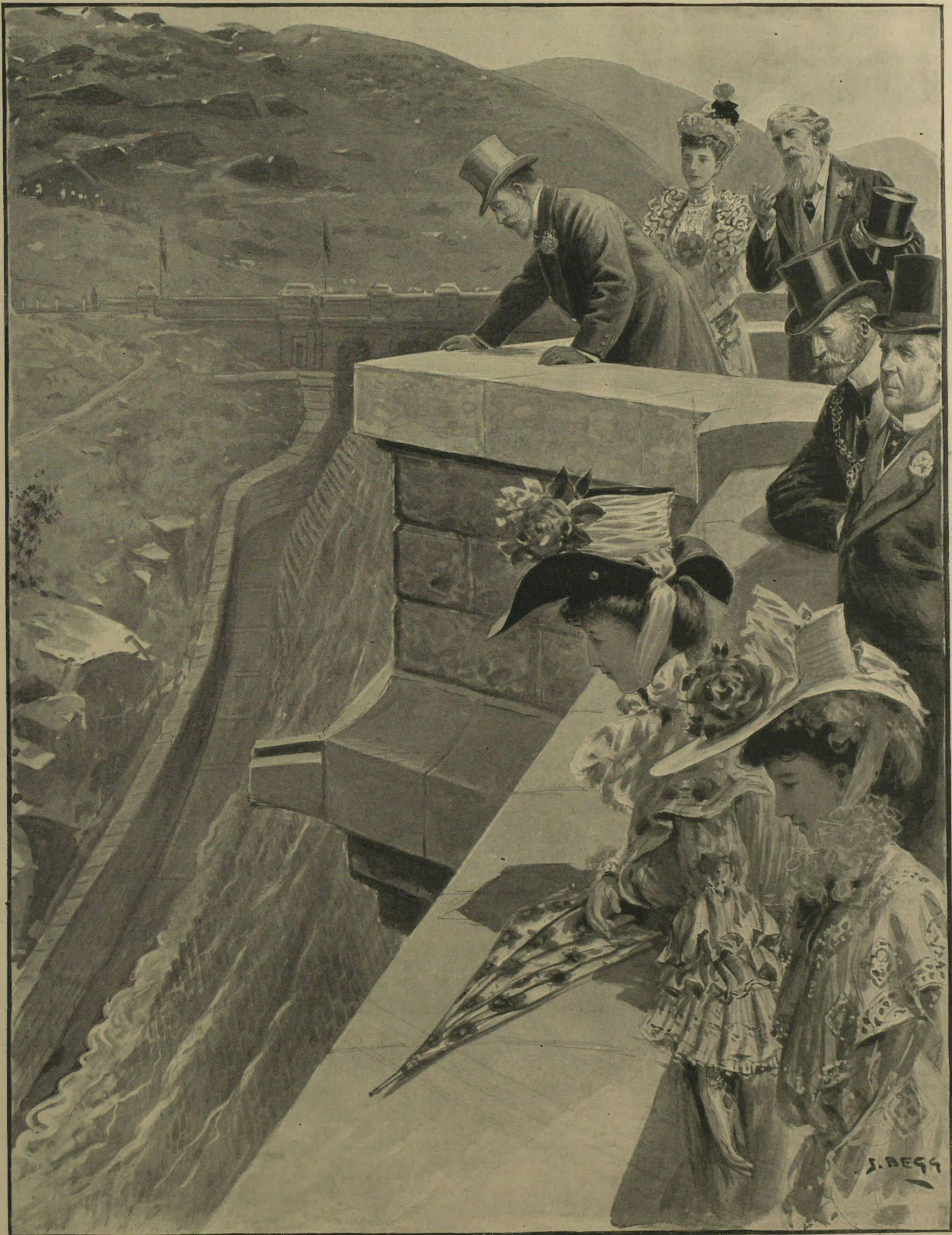
SIXPENCE.

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The Queen.

Mr. Mansergh.  
Sir Hallowell Rogers, Alderman Parker.



THE ROYAL INAUGURATION OF THE BIRMINGHAM WATERWORKS IN WALES: THE KING AND QUEEN AT CRAIG GOCK, THE DAM HIGHEST UP THE ELAN RIVER.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE ELAN VALLEY.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

"There are only four prominent men who are really lovers of truth." So says a friend of Mr. Morley's; and Mr. Morley, in reporting this estimate, leaves us to conjecture who these four devotees may be. He does not even disclose the name of his rather fastidious friend; so we cannot tell how much of the great truth deposit has been amassed in that quarter. It might be very useful to know these four models of veracity; but I am told that even the editors who are wont to settle disputes about comparative eminence by a prize competition are deterred in this case by the conditions which Mr. Morley attaches to the quest. Lovers of truth, says he, are "men free from the imprisonment of formula; men tolerably free, tolerably detached from the affairs of party in Church and State, with width of apprehension, power of comprehension, which, after all, is the true aim of culture." Scarcely the lovers of truth who would get the most votes! Truth, for the mass of us, is like a nail; and the man who hits it on the head with the greatest vigour and persistence is the champion for our money. He hammers away on platforms, and in the House of Commons, especially at an all-night sitting. I have a painful suspicion that Mr. Morley does not invite us to search the benches of the House for his Philosophic Quartet.

In leading articles you may see a disposition to sniff at them, whoever they are. "All very fine," say the leader-writers, "to detach your mind from party; but what about the great cause? What are you doing to advance it? Is it your idea of truth that one side is as good as the other? Has your sublime truth nothing to do with either? If so, we don't want it. Give us the workaday truth that the men in office must stick there for the good of their country, or be turned out to save their country from everlasting ruin. This is something to fight for; none of your academic abstractions about culture! There's an old gentleman in the House, who sat up all night, voting with his party for six-and-twenty hours. At the age of eighty-six, that's the sort of truth-lover he is! Your transcendental philosopher would have gone home early, asking what is the good of a political system which keeps gallant old gentlemen out of their beds. But we admire the public spirit that tramps the lobby all night, and the love of truth that won't go home till morning, or the middle of the next afternoon; and when the pluck of eighty-six gets its reward in a piece of plate from its grateful party, just you see if both sides don't subscribe for the honour of the House of Commons, and a grand old sportsman! And if that isn't a proof that we are free from the imprisonment of formula, what on earth is this vaunted freedom?"

Of course, Mr. Morley does not mean that the four vessels of wisdom are without any human failings. If we only knew them, I daresay they would be found to possess a breezy prejudice or two, blended with impulsive good-nature. They might even plead guilty to a formula; for instance, that the strength of the British Navy makes for peace in sudden emergency. Mr. Thomas Hardy made a protest the other day against the "senseless" strife of nations; but he should admit, at any rate, the excellent sense of battle-ships when they prevent a disputed point of international law from bursting into the flame of war. Thoughtful Russians are confessing now that they would never have quarrelled with Japan if they had known her strength. The misfortune was that nobody knew, except the Japanese, who, being an extremely reticent people, kept their own counsel. They might have stood on the housetop, and cried to Russia: "Look here, you are entirely mistaken about us. Really we know more of the science of war than you do, and when it comes to fighting we are perfect demons." They might have said that out of pure kindness of heart; but the world would have smiled at something which looked like infantile braggadocio, and would have offered odds on the Cossack.

Now, the charm of the British Navy is that it is not aggressive, but quietly in evidence: It diffuses an atmosphere of sweet reasonableness, which is of great service to international lawyers. The international lawyer, let us say, has a client who does not know international law very well, and finds himself in rather a tight place. He proposes to break out of it, and enjoy a little more sea room; but his learned mentor says: "Pause, my friend. On the strict point of law you have a poor case; but that would not matter so much if you could get your own way without running any risks. In litigation of this kind, however, you have to pay some attention to the demurrers of the other side. Here they are: so many battle-ships, cruisers, and what not; rather a considerable show. When they turn their search-lights on the point of law, you will observe that it becomes quite luminous, and affords you excellent reason, if you are so disposed, for acknowledging your oversight." This shows that a naval armament, when its formidable character is thoroughly understood, may be a real obstacle to that "senseless" strife which Mr. Hardy deprecates. It also

shows that the maintenance of such an armament should be the object of a constant and consistent policy, unaffected by the beautiful but whimsical idea that international law can be sustained and interpreted by its own virtue.

In his "real conversation" with Mr. Walkley in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. William Archer exults, rather brutally, it seems to me, over the decease of Adelphi melodrama. I remember some Adelphi melodramas with affection. There was "After Dark" (which may have been at the Princess's; but all's one for that, as the gentleman says in Congreve), a most delectable dream of villainy. The hero was drugged, and laid insensible across the rails of the Underground. You heard the train approaching, while the rescuer was battering a breach in the wall of the tunnel. Just in the nick of time the body was snatched from the wheels of death, and the train rolled by with an animated realism that drew joyous cries from the gallery. But melodrama touched its apogee in "The Silver King." The death of Mr. Wilson Barrett recalls the night when that astonishing play first unfolded the career of Wilfrid Denver. When one prodigious sensation was piled upon another until we feared that the whole structure would topple before the end, the house clamoured for the authors, and Mr. Barrett came in front of the curtain to say that they preferred to take the verdict on the last act. Even that daring was justified, for the last act was a brimming cup in this debauch of theatrical invention.

'Tis twenty years and more; and yet I remember, too, that Mr. Archer was cold to this masterpiece. There was a rich, new murder by a burglar in evening dress. Even that, austere William, did not stir your blood: When Wilfrid Denver, guiltless of crime, but horribly suspected, thanked heaven for burning the train in which he was supposed to have perished, and obliterating his tracks with a hecatomb of roasted passengers, Mr. Archer was terribly severe on this religious sentiment. When such memories give so keen a pleasure, why scoff at melodrama? I have seen performances of Shakspeare I could cheerfully have missed; but I cherish the earthquake in "Claudian." How the temples tottered, and the pillars came crashing down, and amidst a cloud of dust the hero stood calm, with not a speck on his Roman tunic! I have often wondered that Mr. Barrett did not dramatise the "Last Days of Pompeii." Vesuvius might have rolled down burning lava, and filled the stage with red-hot ashes, and still Wilfrid Denver would have escaped unsinged. Such delights are lost to us now. Melodrama is not quite dead in London, although Mr. Archer performs its obsequies; but it has not the thrills of old. I see that a successful actor proposes to build new theatres for "wholesome plays," and let us into the best seats for a shilling. Perhaps he will restore melodrama in the grand style, and give us a wholesome shilling's-worth of crime, in spite of Mr. Archer.

The case of Mr. Adolf Beck is truly alarming to every one of us who has reason to believe that he possesses a "double." When Byron, in Venice, heard that his living image had been seen in St. James's Street, he wrote: "I only hope that t' other me behaves like a Gemman." Unluckily for Mr. Beck, his "double" behaved so ill that an innocent man has spent several years in prison for offences done in his likeness. This makes one pensive! I have two "doubles," both literary men, and (so far) of irreproachable character. One is a novelist, whose works are distinguished by a moral tendency which has been frequently commended. The other is a roving humorist, who disquieted me lately by announcing that he was off to Greece to write a treatise on the Parthenon. However, he got no further than Venice, where he may have shared Byron's wonder whether "t' other me" was behaving "like a Gemman"; for he came back hastily, and when we met seemed rather curious to know what I had been up to in his absence. And all the time I was uneasy lest he should drift from Greece into Macedonia, and turn bandit.

Now, the perversity of your "double" is that his resemblance to you is really very slight. This has been noticed in the case of Mr. Beck and the person for whom he was mistaken. It has always been urged that Lesurques, guillotined for the murder of the Courier of Lyons, was not really like Dubosc, alleged by tradition, and the impressive acting of Sir Henry Irving in "The Lyons Mail," to be the real murderer. I believe that the novelist, whose works have that commendable moral tendency, has expostulated with people who persist in confusing his identity with mine, although he has assured me that he is rather proud of the error. This may be dissimulation, or it may be irony, and I find it difficult to reconcile either with his much commended principles. But the point is that when you are mistaken for your "double," or he for you, it is because most people are so unobservant. Confronted with him in the search-light of a police-court, you may prove to be the "Gemman," and not he; but meanwhile you may have been in penal servitude.

## THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

From the seat of war there is little to report beyond the fact that there has been further fighting, and that this fighting, which has been severe, has apparently been carried on simultaneously both by Kuroki in the vicinity of Liao-yang and by Oku near Ta-shih-chiao. It has been again rumoured that the scouts to the north have been in the outskirts of Mukden, and the scouts to the south in New-chwang. Certainly the Japanese had been drawing nearer to the latter place, and have now entered into occupation of the town. It is essentially true of the Japanese movements that they are slow but sure; so slow, indeed, that European critics are inclined to cavil at the delay, but then they have no possible means of knowing what are the actual difficulties to be encountered. It is the continually exerted pressure which tells, and there is nothing at present to indicate that the Russian General is likely to find that pressure diminished. On the other hand, there are signs of the tightening nature of the Japanese band of steel, with the result of increasing risk to Kuropatkin's communications and his line of retreat.

But the real interest in the war has centred not in Manchuria, but in the Mediterranean. Not even with the Vladivostok Fleet, which is operating outside Yokohama Harbour for the benefit of the gallery, but with the piratical proceedings of the Volunteer steamers in the Red Sea. It is astonishing what a number of mistaken ideas on the subject of the law involved in the questions raised have been shown to exist during the discussion which has filled the papers since it was first reported that the *Malacca* had arrived at Suez in charge of a Russian crew and flying the Russian flag. We are the last people in the world who should question the right of search when properly conducted by the war-vessels of the belligerents; and assuming that the *Malacca* actually carried contraband of war, had she been seized by even so small a properly commissioned craft as a torpedo-boat there could have been no objection raised to the action of the Russians. The trouble rested entirely upon the status of the vessel making the seizure. And had the *Smolensk* and the *Peterburg*, after leaving the Dardanelles as merchant ships, proceeded to a Russian port and there been properly commissioned as auxiliary cruisers to the Russian navy, it is exceedingly unlikely that the question which has arisen could have been made the subject of a protest. It has been reported that the two vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet were accompanied by torpedo-boats, and it has been supposed that they carried the vessels to sea with them. And if they did not do so, and these torpedo-boats actually came from the Baltic, there seems to be no adequate reason why those boats should not have made the seizures which have been the cause of all the discussion.

There is no analogy, as some writers have assumed, between the action of the Russians in sending merchant ships through the Dardanelles and then converting them into men-of-war, and the proposed action of Great Britain and other Powers in converting their subsidised merchant-steamers into auxiliary cruisers. The difference is that the Russians by their action have shown a disposition to set aside their own construction, as well as that of all the other high contracting Powers, of the treaties of 1841, 1856, 1871, and 1878, all of which treaties uphold and endorse the principle of the closing of the Straits to vessels of war. It is only natural, therefore, that both prudence and logic should have impelled the Russian Government to concede the British demands. It is true that it has been suggested by the Russian Foreign Office that the status of the Volunteer Fleet is "not sufficiently well defined." If such is the opinion of the Russian Foreign Office, it is reasonable that this question of law should be settled by the tribunal at the Hague; but in the meantime the vessels of this fleet should be withdrawn from the Red Sea and prohibited from acting as war-ships. This course, it is understood, the Russian Government has decided to take, and thus by the release of the vessels seized, and by the reconversion of the *Smolensk* and the *Peterburg* into harmless merchantmen, the action of our Government is entirely justified.

The questions raised by the capture of the *Allanton* and the search, seizure, and destruction of other vessels by the cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron are of quite a different character. These questions, from the reports which have been received at home, do not hinge upon the status of the captors, but must be determined by such matters as the nature of the papers carried by the ships which had been seized, by the contents of their holds, or by the character of the ports from which they sailed or to which they were bound. These are all questions which can only be settled by properly constituted Prize Courts. It is, it is true, a great hardship for the owners of such vessels to have to fight their case through a Prize Court, and perhaps to incur the expense of having to take it to a Court of Appeal. It might be well, therefore, if the Government could see its way to render assistance in such cases as those in which there appears to be *prima facie* evidence that the vessel had been wrongfully seized. But there is no ground for saying that the case of the *Allanton* is similar to that of the *Malacca*. The distinction between what can be done by war-ships and by merchantmen is clearly drawn by international law, and the point we desired to enforce in demanding the release of the *Malacca* was that the discretionary transformation of one class of vessel to another in the open seas is inadmissible. If it is desired to commission a merchant-ship as a man-of-war, it must be done, if it is to be done legally, within the territorial waters of the State to which the ship belongs. This law holds good on land as on sea, and every man who takes up arms in the defence of his country must be warranted or commissioned by his Government, or he is liable to treatment, if captured, other than that which is prescribed for prisoners of war who are properly authorised belligerents. Hence the necessity, which has been urged by all international jurists, for distinctiveness in military uniform.



## PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Devonshire raised a debate on the action of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne in taking office under Mr. Chamberlain in the newly constituted Liberal Unionist Association. What did Lord Lansdowne mean by his speech at the Albert Hall, when he expressed the Prime Minister's "sympathy" with the policy of Preferential Tariffs? Lord Lansdowne replied that the fiscal policy of the Liberal Unionist Association went further than he and Lord Selborne were prepared to go, but that was no reason why they should dissociate themselves from their party. Lord Selborne said he had held office in the Association for sixteen years, and should continue to hold it in order to oppose Home Rule, which was a much more serious matter for the Empire than fiscal policy. Lord Rosebery and Lord Goschen criticised the attitude of the Government with great freedom and pungency.

The House of Commons sat up all night to finish the Committee stage of the Finance Bill. Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George kept awake with great pertinacity. The discussion ranged over every conceivable topic with taxes in it. On the Report stage the Opposition proposed to abolish the coal duty and the sugar duty, and to reduce the tea duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer plaintively remarked that he was not told where to raise the revenue.

In the course of a debate on Chinese labour, Mr. Lyttelton announced that representative Government in the Transvaal would deal with the question next year. Mr. Chamberlain defended the employment of Chinese labour, and ridiculed the idea of slavery. The indentured coolie in British Guiana remained there after the expiration of his contract because he was welcome as a settler. The Chinese coolie could not remain in the Transvaal because he was not welcome as a settler. That was the only practical difference between the Transvaal Labour Ordinance and the Guiana Ordinance.

A certain freshness is contributed to Irish politics by the proposal of the Irish National Society to withdraw the Nationalist representatives from the House of Commons. After the General Election the party is to meet in Dublin and issue their ultimatum: "Until the British Government recognises the right of the Irish people to be governed by the laws made by an Irish Parliament elected by the Irish people, the Irish representatives refuse to attend Parliament in Great Britain." It is conceivable that the absence of these gentlemen from the House of Commons would be borne with resignation by the other members. But how would the Irish bear it? Having issued the ultimatum, what would the total abstainers from controversy on the floor of the House do with their spare time? What would become of Mr. Swift MacNeill? How could he pass the days when he was not shouting "Order, order!" or concocting questions to paralyse the Prime Minister? With their occupation gone the Irish members would just die of ennui, and how that could benefit the cause does not appear, unless their demise was held to rank them among the martyrs to the rule of the brutal Saxon.

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C. H. DENT, General Manager.



## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

## THE KING IN LIVERPOOL.

In the course of a brief tour, extending from July 19 to July 21, his Majesty contrived to conduct a great many important public ceremonies. On the opening day, King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, visited Liverpool in order to inaugurate the building works of the new Cathedral, which will form an appropriate centre to Church work in the North-West of England. The great commercial city of Lancashire did its utmost to honour the Sovereign and his Consort, and nothing had been spared in point of decoration or ceremonial to prove to the King the heartiness of Liverpool's welcome. Their Majesties alighted at Lime Street Station, where they were received by the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool. A procession was at once formed, and passed through cheering crowds to the Council Chamber, where an address of welcome was read by the Recorder. His Majesty having replied, he commanded the Lord Mayor to kneel, and conferred upon the chief magistrate the honour of knighthood. After an address had been

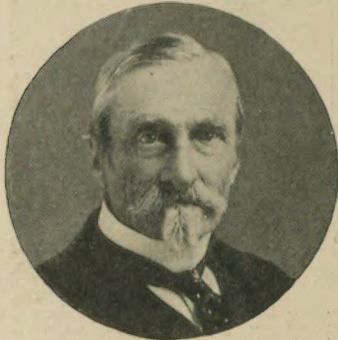


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH,  
GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.

the civic officials. After the customary address and reply, King Edward knighted the Mayor, Mr. Griffith Thomas, who is also Chairman of the Harbour Trust. When that body had craved, and been granted, leave to call the new harbour works the King's Dock, the great ceremony of the day was proceeded with. Close at hand was a steam-navvy, which the King set in motion, thus causing a huge spadeful of earth to be excavated and cast upon a truck. Great cheering greeted the inauguration of the engineering works, and a choir of five hundred voices sang "Let the Hills Resound." Luncheon followed, and their Majesties thereafter drove through the main thoroughfares of Swansea, returning afterwards to the royal yacht.

## THE KING AND THE BIRMINGHAM WATER SUPPLY.

On July 21 their Majesties, who had passed the previous night on board the royal yacht, again landed at Swansea, and proceeded by train to Rhayader, whence they travelled up the Elan Valley to the new waterworks completed by the Corporation of Birmingham at a cost of over five and a half millions. In the Elan and Claenven Valleys two vast artificial lakes have been constructed, and from these Birmingham's water supply will henceforth be drawn. A somewhat curious literary detail is connected with the new works, for the margin of one of the lakes now comes close up to the house where Shelley wrote the "Ode to a Skylark." To mark the important occasion of the opening of so great a source of health for Birmingham, the King conferred yet another knighthood, and this time the accolade fell upon the shoulder of Mr. Hallowell Rogers, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, who arose Sir Hallowell. The new Knight having presented to his Majesty the chief officials and engineers, whose portraits appear in our Illustration, he requested

Joint Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College. He first gave promise of great proficiency in pathology; but he turned his attention to sanitary science, of which he may be called the father. His work for the health of the community remains his best monument. For many years he was medical officer to the City of London, and his report, published in 1849, on the sanitary condition of the City of London, was an epoch-making contribution to the cause of public health. He was knighted in 1887, and among his distinctions were the honorary D.C.L. of Cambridge, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and honorary M.D. of Dublin.

For the first time in the history of the King's Prize, the blue ribbon of British marksmanship has been won by a Canadian. Private S. J. Perry, who on July 23 won the gold medal at Bisley with a total of 321 points, hails from Vancouver. He was at Bisley in 1902. He was one of the first Canadians to volunteer for service in South Africa, and fought at Paardeberg. During the final stage of the King's Prize the Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts were on the ground, and both warmly congratulated Private Perry on his victory. Lord Roberts greeted him as a comrade in arms. The King's Prizeman is twenty-four years of age, and is by occupation a pattern-maker in a shoe factory. With



Photo. Knight.  
THE KING'S PRIZEMAN 1904,  
PRIVATE PERRY,  
THE FIRST CANADIAN VICTOR.

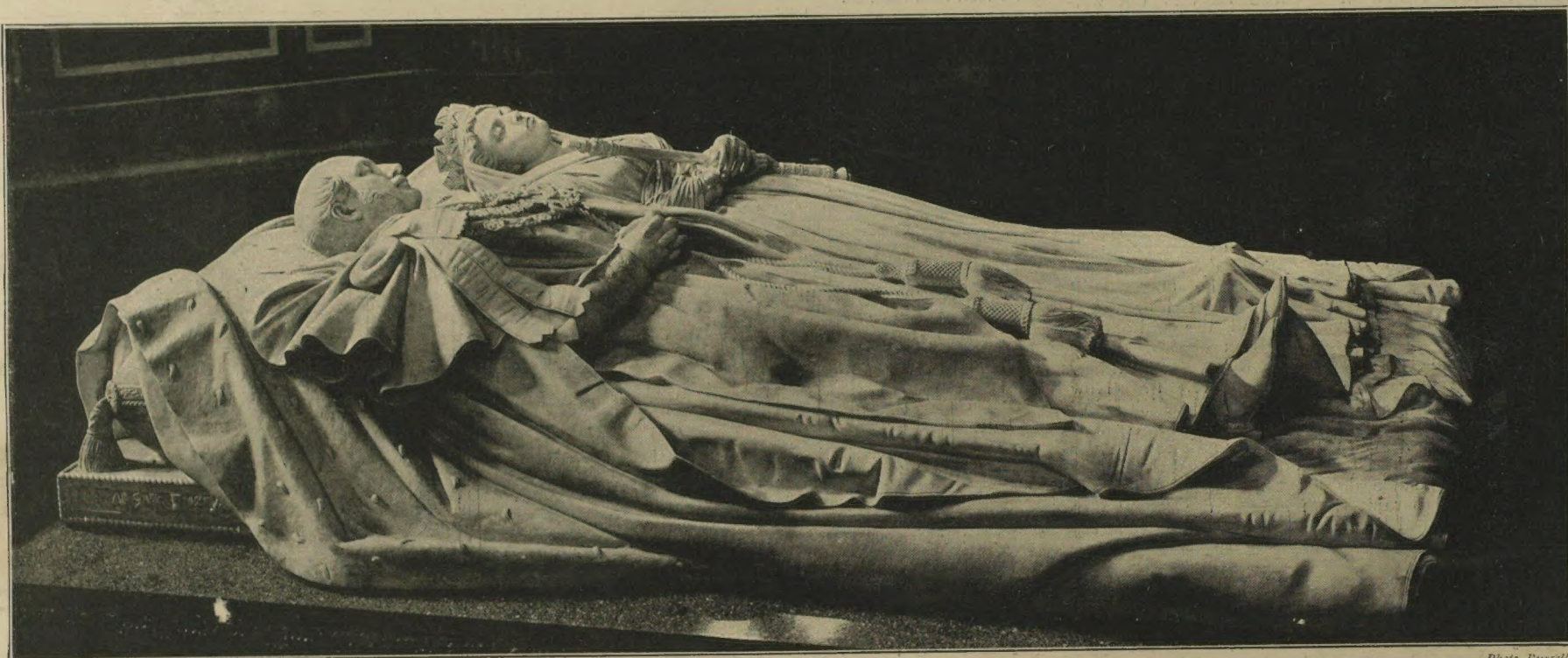


Photo. Russell.

## THE FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM: THE MARBLE EFFIGIES OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Baron Marochetti's beautiful memorial group of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, executed by the sculptor after Prince Albert's death, has now been completed by the placing of the effigy of Queen Victoria beside that of her husband in Frogmore Mausoleum.

presented by the University of Liverpool, the procession moved to St. James's Mount, where all was in readiness for the inauguration of the Cathedral works. Mr. Bodley, R.A., and Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the architects of the new Minster, were presented to his Majesty, and an address having been read and acknowledged, a brief religious service was conducted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Liverpool and Chester. Thereupon his Majesty, with his well-known masonic skill, superintended the lowering of the foundation stone to its place, and having tested it with the level, the line, and the square, he declared it in the customary formula to be "well and truly laid." The "Hallelujah Chorus" and the Archbishop's benediction brought the memorable ceremonies to a close. Their Majesties then drove to the landing-stage and embarked on board the *Victoria* and *Albert*, which was waiting to convey them to Wales for the performance of further public duties.

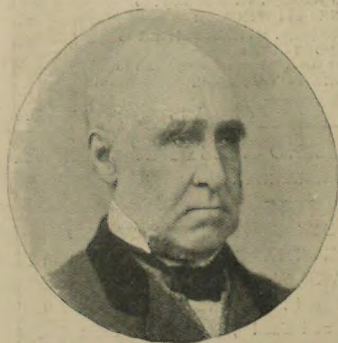


Photo. Ferrard.  
THE LATE SIR JOHN SIMON,  
SANITARY REFORMER.

## THEIR MAJESTIES AT SWANSEA.

The morning of July 20 brought their Majesties to Swansea, where another great welcome awaited them. The greeting of the Welsh people was characteristically musical, and choral singing played an important part in the ceremonies. The King and Queen landed at the Western Pier and proceeded by train to the new dock enclosure, where they were received by the Lord Lieutenant and

the King to turn on the water, which King Edward did by means of a silver wheel with gold spokes, the use of which was explained by Mr. Mansergh, the resident engineer. His Majesty afterwards accepted the wheel as a souvenir. From the platform the royal party were now enabled to watch the first portion of the new supply flowing on its eighty-mile journey to Birmingham. A tour of the reservoirs and filter-beds was then made, and after luncheon their Majesties began their journey to London. Before his departure the King expressed to the Lord Mayor and other guests his admiration of the vast scale of the undertaking, and the genius and skill displayed in carrying it into execution.

## OUR PORTRAITS.

General Sir Michael Biddulph, the distinguished soldier who had since 1896 held the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, died on July 23 at the age of eighty-one. Sir Michael Biddulph was the second son of the late Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph, of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire. He was educated for the Army at Woolwich, and received his first commission in the Royal Artillery in 1843. Exactly forty-three years later he attained the full rank of General. He served through the Crimean War, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the Siege of Sebastopol. Among the most noteworthy of the duties discharged by Sir Michael in his capacity as Black Rod was the summoning of the Commons to the Bar of the House of Lords to listen to the Sovereign's Speech, and to hear the Royal Assent given to Acts of Parliament.

Sir John Simon, the eminent surgeon and sanitary reformer, died in London on July 23, having almost completed his eighty-eighth year. A Londoner by birth, he was the son of a prominent member of the Stock Exchange. He studied surgery under Green of St. Thomas's Hospital, and qualified in due course at the College of Surgeons. While very young he became

other Bisley winners he received his prize from the hands of the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, the eminent actor, died at a private nursing home in London on July 22. He had undergone an operation which was believed to have been successful, and his unexpected collapse is attributed to heart failure. Wilson Barrett was born in Essex in 1846, and was the son of a farmer. At the age of eighteen he was playing general utility parts in the provinces, and his first appearance in London was at the Surrey in Charles Reade's "It's Never too Late to Mend." He was also engaged at Drury Lane, and in 1876 he was manager of the Princess's, where he produced Wills' "Jane Shore." His greatest triumph, of course, was his Wilfrid Denver in "The Silver King," and among his other successes was "Claudian," which won the approbation of John Ruskin. Of recent years he was most associated in the public mind with the enormous vogue attained by his own piece, "The Sign of the Cross," the semi-religious turn of which attracted a class which usually holds aloof from the theatre. Wilson Barrett's fine appearance was his fortune, and on this he relied for his chief effects.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. WILSON BARRETT,  
EMINENT ACTOR.

TRANSVAAL OPINION. Next year representative government will be introduced into the Transvaal in a modified degree. There will be an elective element in the Legislative Council, and the Colony will hold a position



AT CLOSE QUARTERS: RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THE DEATH-GRIP.

DRAWN BY A. MOLINARI FROM A SKETCH BY AN ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.



JAPANESE FURY WITH THE BAYONET: THE BATTLE OF KIN-CHAU.



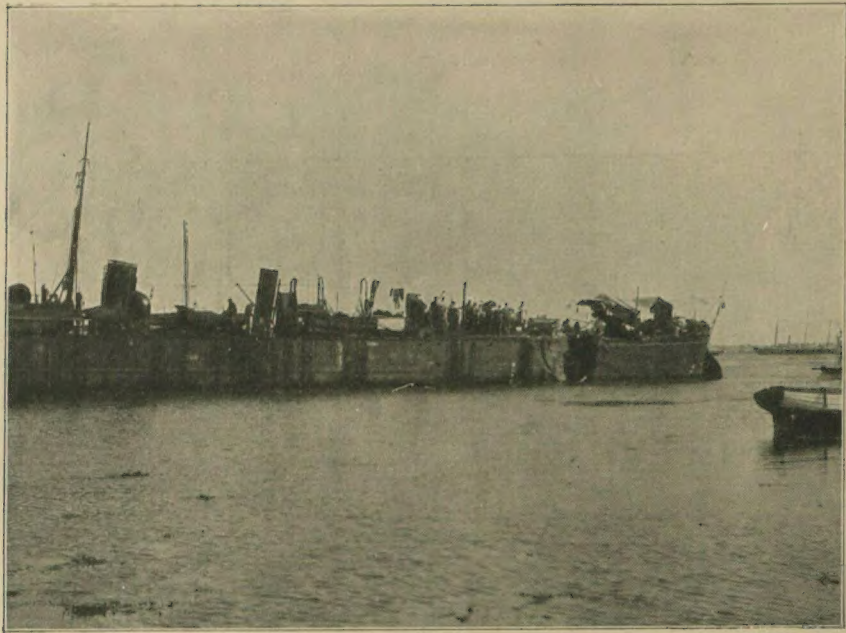


Photo. Gooch.

THE DAMAGE TO A TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER: H.M.S. "HAUGHTY"  
AFTER THE ACCIDENT OFF HARWICH.

midway between that of a Crown Colony and the autonomy of Canada and Australia. Mr. Lyttelton says that we shall see then beyond the shadow of a doubt whether the opinion of the Transvaal is or is not in favour of Chinese labour in the mines. An affirmative declaration by the electoral representatives will, of course, make the repeal of the Labour Ordinance impossible. It has been contended that white labour ought to be employed in the mines, and the answer is that none but a very few of them could be worked at a profit on such conditions. As most of the public revenue is derived from this source, it is to the interest of the Colony that the profits should be large. As for the argument that Chinese labour is fatal to the ideal of making the Transvaal a white man's country, it may be remarked that this ideal was not supposed to be in danger when the mines had a sufficiency of Kaffir labour. If the black miner did not destroy the supremacy of the white race, why should the yellow miner bring about that catastrophe, especially when he is not allowed to settle in the country?

**A DESTROYER IN COLLISION.** About an hour before midnight on July 16 a curious accident took place near Harwich Pier. The steamer *Hirondelle* came into collision with the torpedo-boat destroyer *Haughty*. The steamer was little damaged, but the destroyer was stove in at the stern. The ward-room was completely wrecked, and there was a gash in the stern-plating about five feet wide. The plates, rails, and steering apparatus were twisted and tangled in the wildest confusion, and the afterpart of the vessel seemed ready to fall away. It has been surmised that the destroyer was anchored too near the fairway, and that with the slackening tide she drifted across the *Hirondelle's* course. Fortunately no one was injured.

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL.** We give an illustration of one of the stations on the New York Tube, which, with its twenty-three miles, claims to be the longest tunnel in the world. The chief comparisons are the Metropolitan Railway in London,

thirteen miles; the Simplon, twelve miles; the St. Gothard, nine and a quarter miles; the Paris Underground, eight and a half miles; and the Central London, five and three-quarter miles. The twenty-three mile tunnel is, after all, only the first part of the New York subway, and the whole series of tunnelling, when completed, will be about double that length.

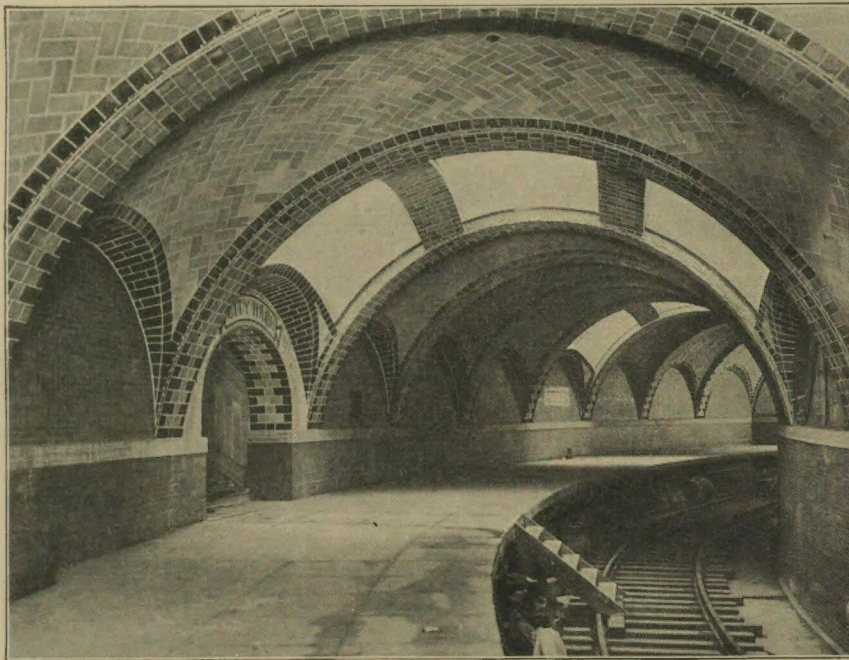


Photo. Hayward.

IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL: CITY HALL STATION  
ON THE NEW YORK UNDERGROUND.

New York has been curiously slow to awaken to the possibilities of the underground railway.

#### THE BURNING OF SOUTHSEA PIER.

On July 19 Southsea was visited by the most disastrous fire it has known for many years. From some unexplained cause, the South Parade Pier and Concert Pavilion were set ablaze, and under a strong south-easterly breeze

the structure was soon reduced to a mass of smoking debris. The outbreak began at half-past three, and in an hour's time, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade and men of the Royal Artillery, the pavilion and half the pier had been destroyed. Fortunately no steamers were lying alongside the pier at the time of the outbreak. In the concert hall a performance had just commenced, and the audience made a hurried exit. There were no casualties.

#### A NEW STATUE OF THE KING.

On July 18 a statue of the King, designed by Mr. G. E. Wade, was unveiled at Bootle by Lady Derby. The statue is the gift of Colonel T. Miles Sandys, M.P., and is situated in the Stanley Gardens, which pleasure ground was the gift of Lord Derby to the Bootle Corporation. In our illustration, Lord and Lady Derby are seen at the bottom of the steps. Behind Lady Derby appears Colonel Sandys.

#### SORROWS OF PASSIVE RESISTERS.

All is not well with Dr. Clifford, the apostle of Passive Resistance. He is not pleased with the political outcome of the movement, which he has led with such ardour. The Liberal party has disappointed him. "The Liberal party," he writes, "cares nothing for Passive Resistance. Some of its members ridicule it, some despise it, and most of them would be glad if it were out of the way." Instead of backing the Passive Resisters the Liberals are seeking to make terms with the Irish members, with "Cardinal Vaughan's party," who voted for the Education Act, and even for the "coercion" of Wales. But Dr. Clifford warns these Liberals that a time will come. When they are in office they will feel the displeasure of men who ask for justice, and will listen to no compromise. Woe then to the Liberals who have "throttled" Passive Resistance, "betrayed it, and attempted to thrust it aside"! All this seems to indicate that Dr. Clifford's great agitation is a total failure, that the public has forgotten it, and that his threats have more rhetoric than substance.



Photo. D'Arcy.

THE CONSECRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH, JULY 24:  
THE PROCESSION OF CARDINALS.



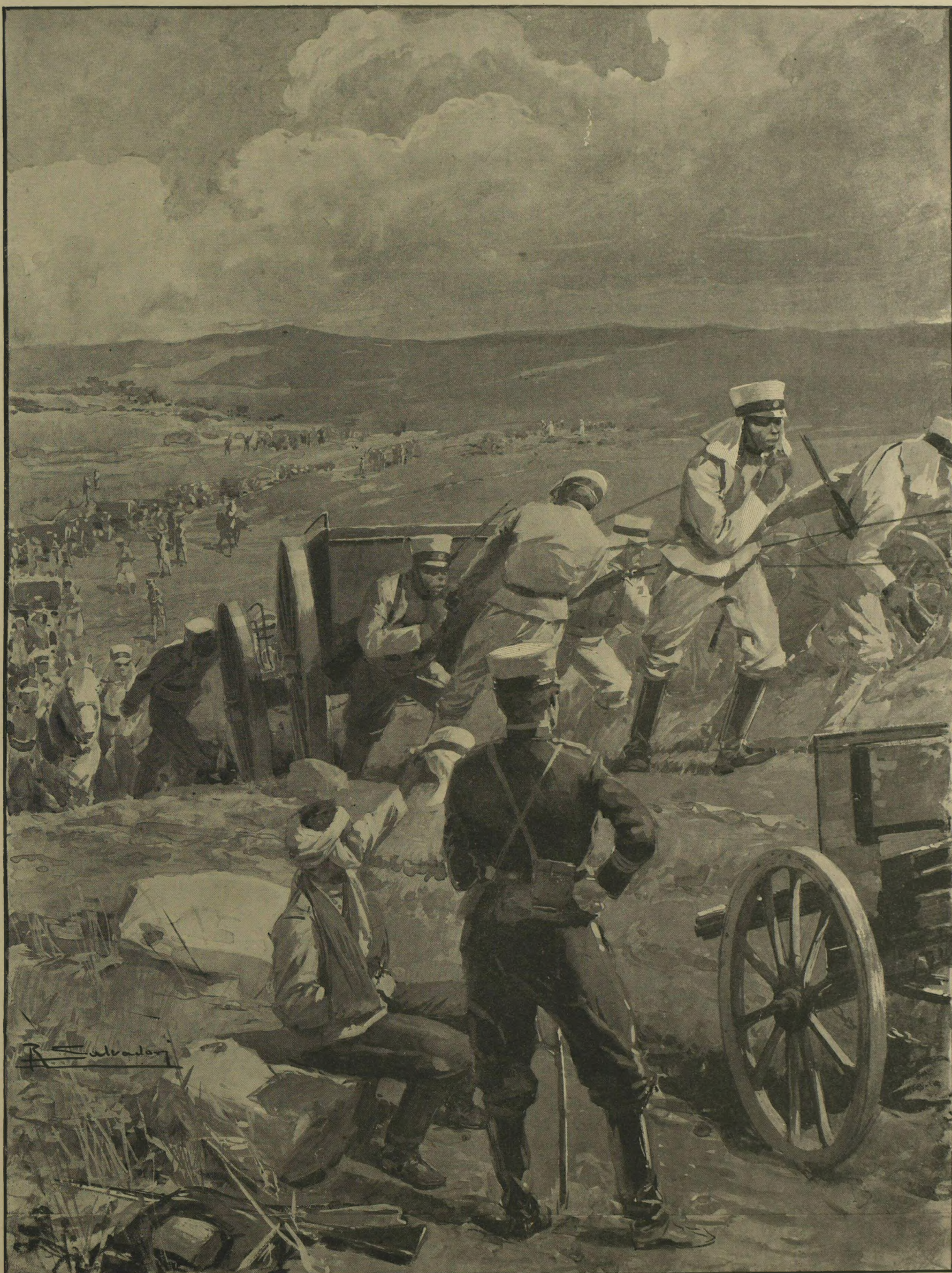
Photo. Dowden.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S GIFT TO BOOTLE CORPORATION:  
STATUE OF KING EDWARD, UNVEILED JULY 18.



SPOILS OF THE VANQUISHED: RUSSIAN TROPHIES AT KIN-CHAU.

DRAWN BY R. SALVADORI FROM A SKETCH BY AN ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.



MUSCOVITE CANNON IN JAPANESE HANDS: JAPANESE TRANSPORTING GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF KIN-CHAU.





THE JAPANESE WAR-ARTIST IN THE FIELD.—A HALT UNDER FIRE: AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF NAN-SHAN.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY A NATIVE JAPANESE ARTIST.

*At the Battle of Nan-shan part of the Japanese army found it impossible to advance on account of the Russian fire, so the soldiers lay down behind a railway embankment, where some had something to eat, and others, thoroughly exhausted, had a short nap.*



THE FINAL ADVANCE INTO TIBET: GENERAL MACDONALD'S RELIEVING FORCE WITH THE MISSION ADVANCING IN THREE COLUMNS OVER THE JANG LA, AN EMINENCE 15,700 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT RYBOT, AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.

*The drawing shows the Mission force crossing the Jang Pass. The 7th Royal Fusiliers (who were with the left column) were the first British regiment to enter Tibet proper. The sketch was taken from the rear of the right column.*



# QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE NURSING PROFESSION: HER MAJESTY'S PATRONAGE OF THE NATIONAL PENSION FUND.

The King. Prince Henry of Wales. Duke of Sparta.



Princess Mary of Wales.

The Queen.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA PRESENTING CERTIFICATES TO NURSES IN THE GROUNDS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 22.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.

*Her Majesty's reception was attended by over one thousand nurses from all parts of the kingdom. Invitations were issued to all members of the National Pension Fund for Nurses who had been enrolled since 1901. These received their certificates of membership from her Majesty's hands.*



# CAPTAIN WYVERN'S ADVENTURE

## A STORY OF 1644

By "Q"

Illustrated by W. RUSSELL FLINT.

### CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

He spoke the words quietly and fell to munching his crust. The three of us—and the troopers too—stared at him amazed: and for explanation, his jaws being occupied, he pointed a thin finger at the ladder and rope.

"But surely," I began, "since you are no spy, someone can speak for you—"

"Lord, Sirs!" he took me up; "what does it matter? I had yet left to me a small estate in St. Teath parish, which they have twice pillaged. My son they slew on outpost duty, before the first Braddock fight." He turned to me again. "What says the Mohun motto, Sir? *Generis revocamus honores*, is it not? Well, there is no chance of that for the Carminowes. Let the Mohuns paint up their ancestral hand clutching the Pope's golden flower: I have held a fairer in mine, and seen it wither. I have lived through the bitterness of death; I have seen the end of things. The last Carminowe goes down the blind way of fate—goes out in obloquy to-morrow, hanged for a spy by mistake. I have finished my quarrel with the gods: they are strong, and I make no complaint that they choose to wind up with a jest. I do assure you, Sirs, that I neither fear death nor disdain any way of it."

But here Jack Trecarrel, that had been staring gloomily at the wall opposite, suddenly rubbed his eyes and sat up with a laugh.

"By the Lord, Master Carminowe! and if that be how you take it, you may yet turn the jest against the gods!"

We stared at him all, trying to read his meaning.

"Nay," he went on, "I have a slow wit, and you must give me time. The notion in my head may be worth much or little. Only you must tell me, Master Carminowe, on what ground you promised us that our liberty was nigh at hand: for something

will depend on that."

"'Tis that fortunate knowledge unfortunately brings me here," answered the old man with a grave smile. "You know the narrow road that passes for a space along the left bank above the bridge, and so strikes away to the north-east over the downs? It has deep hedges, you will remember, and at the bend stands a mean cottage. For days we have heard talk that the enemy would try to break away by this road; and a week ago Goring moved down a body of horse to the fields hard by and posted a strong picquet in and about the cottage, to counter this design. Well then, I, to-night, taking my ramble after sunset (as my custom is, and known to our sentries), came down to this cottage, supposing myself to be well within our lines. To my concern no one challenged me, and, creeping a little closer, I found the place empty. But while I stood, puzzling this out, a man called softly from a little way down the lane, where between the hedges all was dark to my eyesight, whom I approached without fear, supposing him to be one of our sergeants in command of a picquet, and that maybe he had a message for me to take back to Goring. 'Give the password, friend, and tell us, What time did he say?' this man demanded of me. I, taken aback by these words, stood still: and, with that, I saw beyond the hedge the faint light of the stars shining on many scores of morions and breastplates. 'Twas a whole troop of horse drawn up and standing silent in the field below. At once I knew that these must be rebels; that the pass had been sold by some traitor;

and that I had tumbled by mistake into the part of his messenger. Heaven knows if, using my wit and naming an hour boldly, I might yet have escaped and carried back warning to camp. I think not: for they would have pressed me for the password. As it was, being dumbfounded, I broke away and tried to run: but the fellow was after me in a trice, and my old legs carried me but a dozen yards before he had me down and flung on my back. You can guess, Sirs, what remains to tell. They marched me down here; and to-morrow—supposing me to know what would implicate, no doubt, several men of standing in both armies—they will close my mouth for ever. For 'tis certain the King's interests have been betrayed, and the rogues will break through to-night, no one

hindering. They have a river-fog, too, to help them. Now, whether or not the infantry will make a dash for it after the horse I cannot tell you: but to-morrow his Majesty will march down into Lestithiel and you will be free."

"Then a few hours would suffice to save you, Master Carminowe?" said Trecarrel, still pondering.

The old gentleman shrugged his shoulders. "They will get my business done early," said he. "I pray you, feel no more concern about it." He turned to me and asked if I had amused myself with sketching the monuments of this church as well as of Boconnoc. The windows being dark against the lantern-light, we could see no more than the outlines of their blazonries: but he seemed to know them by heart. I told him how that among them I had found his own coat twice depicted—*azure*, a bend *or*, but this time without the three-pointed label of difference.

He nodded. "And that is right," said he; "we have no business with the label." He went on to tell that in Edward the Third's time, in the English camp before Paris, Carminowe of Cornwall had challenged Sir Richard Scrope with wrongfully bearing his arms; and that six knights appointed to decide the controversy had found



"Rouse the men on your side—softly as you can!"

[Copyright 1904 by A. T. Quiller-Couch in the United States of America.]



Carminowe to be descended of a lineage armed *azure*, a bend *or*, since the time of King Arthur. This led us into converse on the Scrope and Grosvenor dispute. "'Tis curious," said he after a while, "that we may be the last men in England to sit awake talking over these old tales. For when the rebels have dispossessed his Majesty—as they surely will—and have destroyed the fountain of honour, who would light his pipe with such-like straws?"

But I would not allow the King's cause to be hopeless, and showed him my chronogramma, not without complacency.

He took the paper in hand, and was holding it close to the lantern, to con it, when at that instant Jack Trecarrel started up on his straw pallet into a sitting posture, and nudged Grylls—who, with the rest of our comrades, lay in a sound sleep; but, feeling his elbow jogged, he opened his eyes.

Having wakened Grylls, Trecarrel motioned to us both to do as he did without questioning, and began very cautiously to pull off his boots. While he did this a new thought seemed to strike him, for he puckered his brows awhile, and leaning towards me whispered across the back of Carminowe (who still bent forward, studying my scrap of paper), "Rouse the men on your side—softly as you can! They may all be useful." He turned to Grylls and whispered (as I suppose) the same order: for Grylls at once touched the shoulder of the trooper lying next him, and put finger to lip as the fellow stirred in his sleep and blinked up at him.

I on my part, having pulled off my boots obediently, began to rouse the men nigh me with similar caution; so that presently we had the whole ring awake and staring, their eyes asking what we intended. "Heaven help me if I know!" I muttered to myself, but endeavoured to answer the looks bent upon me by looking extremely wise.

"Most ingenious!" said Carminowe aloud, who all this while had been working out my riddle observant of none of these preparations. He turned to me "May I ask, Sir—"

"Hist!" commanded Trecarrel, laying a hand on his arm and peering into the space of darkness between us and the chancel, where three stable-lanterns shone foggily—one tilted on the cushion of the pulpit-desk, the other two set side by side on the altar itself. In the choir-stalls and on the floor between (where the altar-step, with a coat laid upon it, served for their pillow) maybe a score of rebels lay snoring. These did not belong to our regular guard, and indeed by night I never discovered that we had a guard: but some four hundred soldiers bivouacked, as a rule, in the church-yard outside, with sentries posted, which from the first had been a dead-wall to all our projects of breaking prison.

After peering for half a minute or so, Trecarrel raised himself to a kind of crouching posture, Grylls, at the same time, imitating him. They beckoned to a couple of our troopers to follow them; and, backing out of the lantern's rays, in a trice all four made a sudden dart across for the shadow of the belfry arch.

Then in a trice, too, I understood what was forward; and, pointing to Carminowe's feet, signalled to him to slip off his shoes. The tower of Lestithiel church rises to a spire, and its belfry chamber stood then on a raised floor, approached, not as in most belfries by a winding stair, but through a trapway by a ladder reaching up from the ground. During our captivity this ladder had been removed and perhaps cast down outside in the grass of the churchyard. But now I followed Trecarrel's guess that the same had been found and carelessly brought back for Carminowe's hanging on the morrow. I knelt and unlaced the old man's shoes. He suffered this, eyeing me as if to ask what it meant, but making no protest.

One by one our comrades slipped away into the shadow under the belfry. I heard the ladder raised softly and then a light scraping as its upper end

touched the stonework aloft. It seemed to me, too, that I heard a footstep mounting the rungs; but of this I could not be sure. Our enemies in the chancel snored on.

Five minutes passed; again I heard a light footfall, and Trecarrel came stealing back to us.

"Blow out the light," he commanded—and, as he crouched to whisper this, I saw his face running bright with sweat. "And give me the candle—the bolt of the trap is stiff."

He took the candle from me, and after waiting a moment, to be sure that none of those in the chancel had taken alarm at this blowing out of the light, we stole across all three to the ladder's foot. Trecarrel mounted again. I heard him rub the tallow on the bolt—or seemed, at least, to hear it; and

leapt aside nimbly—and luckily too, or the blow of it had either brained or, at the least, stunned me: and as it thudded on to the pavement I made a clutch at the rope and sprang for the ladder with a shout that woke the whole church and echoed back on me with a roar.

"Hoist!" I yelled, clambering as high as I might, and anchoring myself with an arm crook through a rung.

"'Hoist' it is!" sung down Trecarrel's voice cheerfully. "Hold tight below—and you, lads, up with him! One, two, three—heave, my hearties!"

'Twas the only way: for already half a score of the rebel rogues were bearing down the nave towards me at a run. But, I thank Heaven, they had started in too great a hurry to remember their muskets. They reached

the belfry arch to find the foot of my stairway lifted a good six feet above their heads. One or two leaped high and made a clutch for it, but missed; and as they fell back, staring and raising their lanterns, I was borne aloft and removed from them through the trapway like any stage god.

My comrades lifting me off the ladder, I found myself on a floor of stout oak, and in the midst of an octagonal chamber filled with a pale, foggy light—as I supposed, of the declining moon. Directly overhead, in a cavernous darkness, hung the great bells like monstrous black spiders, with their ropes like filaments let down and swaying: for a stiff and chilly breeze blew every way through the chamber, which had a high open window in each of its eight sides.

For these windows the most of us scrambled at once, foreseeing what must happen. Indeed, the baffled rogues below lost no time over their next move; but running for their muskets, began firing up at the hatch and at the floor under our feet—the boards of which, by the favour of Heaven, were of oak and marvellous solid; also the heavy beams took many of their shot; but none the less they made us skip.

This volley, fired suddenly within, at once, as you may guess, alarmed all the bivouacs in the churchyard. Crowds poured into the church, and word passing that all the eleven prisoners were escaped into the belfry under the spire, other crowds ran back into the street and began firing briskly at the windows. But this helped them nothing, the angle being too steep, and the bullets—or so many of them as found entrance—striking upwards over our heads. By-and-by a few cleverer marksmen climbed to the upper rooms of certain houses around the church, and thence peppered us

hotly: yet with no more effect than the others, for by this time I had discovered, by sounding with my heel, where the stout beams ran beneath us. Slipping down from our window-sconces and choosing these beams to stand upon, we were entirely safe from the musketeers outside, and reasonably protected from those below.

"Now the one thing to pray for," whispered Trecarrel to me in a pause of the firing, "is that Lestithiel town contains no second ladder so tall as ours: and I believe it cannot."

"There is another thing to pray for," said I; "which is, that the dawn may come quickly."

He stared at me. "My good Sir, are you crazed?" he demanded. "Day has broke already! What light on earth do you suppose this to be all about us?"

"I took it for the moon," I confessed somewhat shamefacedly.

He burst into a laugh. "You and your friend then must have sped the time rarely with your Scopes and your Grosvenors, your fesses and bends, your counter-paleys, and what not. I can tell you the night dragged



"'Tis too late, my master!" Trecarrel called cheerfully down the trap.

by-and-by the trap opened with a creak. Still the sleepers took no alarm.

I pushed Carminowe forward, and believe that he was among the first to mount. One by one the others followed, Grylls carrying with him the coil of rope. I, as senior, in command, took last turn. This adventure was not mine, nor could I see the end of it; but I supposed that in the uncommon military operation of retreating up a steeple the commanding officer's place must be the extreme rear.

My foot was on the lowest rung when some fool above, who had taken the coil of rope off Grylls' shoulders, let it slip through the hatchway. It struck the ladder, and came glancing down with a rush fit to wake the dead; and almost on the instant two or three of the men in the chancel had sprung to their feet and were snatching down the lanterns there. Now I had



by tediously enough for me, that had to lie and listen to your discoursing!"

"But hullo!" said I; "they seem to have ceased firing below. And whose voice is that calling?"

'Twas the voice of the Provost-Marshall summoning us to parley. He had been roused up in haste, and by the tone of his voice was in a towering passion of temper.

"At your service, Sir!" I called out in answer, approaching the trap. "But if you want a parley it must be an honourable one, and no shooting up or catching me at disadvantage."

"My men will not fire again until I give the word."

"Very well, then: what do you require of us?"

"I require you to give up to me, and instantly, the prisoner whom we took last night. This done, I may consent to overlook your escapade."

"For what purpose do you want him?"

"That, Sir, is my affair, I should hope. 'Tis enough that I require his surrender."

"Indeed no, Sir: 'tis nothing like enough. The gentleman you speak of happens to be a friend of mine; and you have formed an opinion of him as incorrect as it is injurious. If I consent to release him to you, it will only be on your engaging yourself most solemnly to do him no harm."

'Tis wonderful what an advantage height gives a man in an argument. The Provost-Marshall, dancing with rage on the floor far below and cricking back his neck to get sight of me, cut one of the absurdest figures in the world.

"I'll hang you all!" he threatened, lifting and shaking his fist. "I'll hang every mother's son of you!"

But here I felt a hand laid on my shoulder and looked up to see Trecarrel standing over me and smiling, and the belfry full of a sudden with rosy morning light.

"Wyvern," said he, "don't be keeping all the fun to yourself! Let me have a turn with the man, and go you to the window—the north-east window yonder, and tell me an I speak not the truth to him."

I gave over the parley to him and moved to the window, as he directed.

"'Tis too late, my master!" Trecarrel called cheerfully down the trap. "You have thirty minutes at the most to reduce us, and 'twill take you all that time to pack up and clear. Already a body of the King's foot are coming over the hill straight for the bridge, and your one ragged regiment there is making haste to quit. Do I not speak the truth, Captain Wyvern?" He flung this question to me over his shoulder.

"The Lord be praised, you do!" I cried. "And see—another and stronger body making down to cross the ford to the southward!" By this time all the troopers around me were shouting and pointing and some of them capering for joy; and sure the morning sun has rarely looked on blest sight than these gallant troops made as they descended glittering to the river.

"Softly—softly!" Trecarrel rebuked us. "With so much noise I cannot hear what Master Provost-Marshall is threatening. Indeed, Sir," he called down, "your game is up. Go your ways now, and may they lead you to the proper end of all rebels!"

I did not hear the Provost-Marshall's answer: and for a minute or so—since the firing did not start afresh but all remained quiet—I supposed that he had taken our advice and given up the game. But turning for a look down into the church to assure myself, I saw Trecarrel rise to his feet with a face deadly white.

"The villains!" he gasped out, pointing to the hatchway. "They are bringing powder—there—right under us!"

And, while he pointed, the Provost-Marshall's voice came up to us, cold and sneering. "I'll give you this last chance, my gentlemen," he called. "Will you hand over my prisoner, or must I blow you all into air? You have half a minute to decide."

"Let us go down, gentlemen," said Carminowe, stepping forward. "I thank you sincerely: but in truth, as I have told you, I do not value life."

In an instant Trecarrel had recovered his composure. "With your leave, Captain," he said, addressing me, "'twas I that set this game going, and I for one am willing to play it out."

I glanced from him to Grylls, who stood against the wall with his arms folded. He wasted no words, but answered me with a gloomy nod. Now I turned to the troopers, from whom—as men of mean station—I confess that I looked for no such folly of magnanimity as to lay down their lives for an old man, who, besides, was begging us to yield him up. Judge my amazement then when a red-bearded fellow called Wilkes spoke up with a big oath, growling that "surrender" was no word for his stomach. "Suppose we belonged to your own troop, Captain—what would you look for us to answer?"

"In general," I told him, "I should look for my troop to follow where I dared to lead. But this is a different matter—"

A man by Wilkes' side cut me short. "Wounds alive, Sir! You don't command the only men in the army! Didn't his Majesty pick and choose us for special service? Very well, then; tell the old devil to fire and be — to him!"

I ran my eyes over their faces. "I thank you all, friends," said I: "and because of your answer I, for one, shall die—if God wills it—in good hope for England."

"Time is up," the Provost-Marshall's voice announced from below. "Do you submit, Sir?"

"No!" I shouted, and all shouted together with me; nor did one or two forbear to add to their defiance words of the grossest insult.

I motioned to them to copy me and lay themselves down at full length above the strongest beams:

and, so lying, I commended my soul to God. This waiting upon the slow-match was the worst of all. "Will it never come?" groaned one man, clenching his hands.

But it came at last, with a jarring lift of the earth and a great wind that took us—flat-laid as we were—and tossed us like straws in a heap against the wall. Then the foundations of the world opened with a roar, beating all sensation out of us—so that, had we died then, all taste of dying was gone from us. Answering the roar as the walls rocked with it, the heavens seemed to split and open, letting through a downrush of slates and stones and mortar: and overhead a great bell clanged once. But in my memory the explosion and the answering downrush stand separated by a dark gulf, in which time was blotted out. I had covered my face with my cloak, and saw no flame at all. Yet when my eyes opened they rested first upon a great rent in the belfry flooring, through which one of the heavy beams, broken midway, thrust up two jagged ends. I saw this through a cloud of smoke, dust, and lime. Beside me my comrades lay under a thick coating of limewash and cobwebs. A couple of them had been flung across my legs, and one or two were groaning. On the far side of the chamber the man Wilkes had scrambled to his feet unhurt, and was leaning with his elbow against the wall. I found my voice, and, while the walls yet rocked, called to Grylls and Trecarrel. To my amazement their two voices answered me: and to my greater amazement one by one the heap of men disengaged themselves, and, shaking off the dust and lime from them, rose to their feet—the whole of them, save for a cut or two and a few bruises, unharmed. Old Carminowe, in particular, had not taken a scratch.

But while I stared at them, and while my shaken wits little by little took assurance that the tower stood yet and we were yet alive, in my ears rang the note of that bell which had sounded once overhead. I stared up with a new and horrible apprehension, mercifully till this moment delayed. I had not thought of the bells. The wind of the explosion had whirled two or three of their ropes aloft and flung them over the beams: but the concussion which had shaken cartloads of cobwebs down upon us had seemingly left the cage itself uninjured. My eyes sought to pierce the gloom up there in the bells' dark throats. It seemed to me that one of the clappers was swaying. I thought of all that mass of metal slipping, falling; and called on the men in a panic to fetch and lower the ladder.

Trecarrel or Grylls—I forget which—besought me to delay: the enemy might yet be lying in wait for us outside the church. I, possessed with this new terror of the bells, scarcely heard them, and insisted upon lowering the ladder with all speed. It had fallen forward from the wall against which we had rested it and now lay right across our heads. Fast as they could the men obeyed us, lowering it through the hatchway and thence guiding its descent by the rope knotted about an upper rung. As I had been last to mount, so I was first to slip down; as I reached the foot and steadied it for the others I heard Wilkes at the window overhead calling out that our troops had won the bridge.

And now comes in the strangest thing in all my story. We, that had lived in comradeship for three weeks, and had come through this extreme peril together, parted at the ladder's foot and ran our several ways without a word said! I took one glance around the church. A good third of the roof had been blown away and one of the tower-piers was evidently tottering. Two columns of the arcade along the south aisle lay prone. I need not say that scarce a pane remained in the windows: but I can remember marvelling that so much of the glass had fallen inwards and lay strewn over the whole flooring, even in the nave, and I remember it all the better through having to pick my way to the door with shoeless feet. In the porch I overtook and ran past old Carminowe. He did not halt to thank me, nor did I pause to receive his thanks.

Yet I saw him once again. From the church I ran to meet our troops, now re-forming at the bridge-end to clear the town. Half an hour later, as we drove the retreating rebels beyond the suburbs and out into the dusty lanes towards Fowey, almost by the last cottage we passed a corpse huddled under the hedge-row to the left of our march. It was the body of Carminowe, killed by a chance shot of the men from whom we had lately saved him. But with what purpose he had pursued them and invited it, I cannot tell.

THE END.

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## THE SEIZURE OF MAIL-STEAMERS.

Throughout the present war Russia has shown a most marvellous capacity for putting herself in the wrong. If she had wanted to turn all neutrals against her, she could hardly have gone to work more effectively than she has done by her State papers and by the action of her officers. There was first the declaration that she would treat coal and provisions as contraband of war in all cases and under all conditions, followed soon afterwards by a further notification that raw cotton would in certain circumstances share the same fate. While the diplomatists were making mischief in this way the naval commanders were outdoing them by violating the neutrality of Egyptian waters, and in one case, that of the *Dmitri Donskoi*, using for warlike purposes the coal which had been obtained by a pledge that it was needed for navigation to a neutral port. Meanwhile the *Mandjur* remained at Shanghai for weeks, in spite of orders for her departure from the neutral Chinese authorities; and the Czar's Viceroy of the Far East issued his ridiculous threat to treat a *Times* correspondent as a spy because of the use of wireless telegraphy. The charge of mining the high seas, to the imminent danger of neutral vessels, need not be pressed, because it is not yet proved beyond possibility of doubt. But there seems no question as to the purchase of vessels abroad and their equipment for warlike purposes in defiance of the neutrality of the States from whence they proceeded. On the top of all this comes the seizure of the British steamer *Allanton*, and her condemnation by a Prize Court at Vladivostok, on what seem the most flimsy pretexts. And now we are roused to anger by the news that mail-ships, both British and German, have been treated with extreme severity, in wanton disregard of neutral susceptibilities, and that by cruisers whose own position under international law is most anomalous and insecure.

Belligerent men-of-war have an undoubted right to detain and search neutral merchantmen on the high seas. If they discover anything unlawful connected with the vessel, or her cargo, or the circumstances of the voyage, their duty is to send the ship and all that she contains to the nearest port of their own country where a Prize Court has been established. The case is then tried before the Court, whose decision is final as to proprietary rights in the ship and goods; but if the Government of the country to whom the merchantman belongs has reason to believe that the original seizure or the subsequent condemnation is unlawful, it makes representations to that effect by means of its diplomatic agents, and demands reparation.

The first question before us in connection with the recent seizure of the *Malacca* and the stoppage of the *Prinz Heinrich* and the *Persia* is whether the right of visit and search applies to mail-steamers. The answer is that special immunities have been granted to such vessels for the last seventy years; but they have always been given by belligerents as a matter of grace and favour rather than of strict right, and sometimes they have not been given at all. A good example will be found in the recent war between the United States and Spain. President McKinley's proclamation of April 26, 1898, declared that "the voyages of mail-steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade." But the Spanish Government granted no corresponding concession to neutrals. In this case the weakness of Spain at sea prevented any complications which might have arisen from the seizure of packet-boats, had she been able to capture them. In the present war Russia has both the power and the will to effect seizures. Had she made prizes of mail-steamers in the ordinary way and sent them in for adjudication, after searching the bags and providing for the forwarding of all innocent matter to its destination, we might have accused her of extreme discourtesy, but we should not have been able to denounce her as a law-breaker. But she seems not only to have violated the comity of nations, but also to have broken the rules which subsist between them. Her cruiser had no right whatever to take mail-bags out of the *Prinz Heinrich*, or to stop the *Persia* and make her carry on some of the matter originally seized on board the German vessel. These happy-go-lucky methods may have charms for Cossack captains; but they are absolutely unknown to International Law, which provides for judicial proceedings when neutral goods are seized. The "Rules" issued by the Emperor of Russia on Feb. 28 mentioned "the transport of the enemy's troops, of his despatches, and correspondence" among the "acts forbidden to neutrals." No one imagined at the time that any other construction would be put on the words "despatches" and "correspondence" than that which had been generally accepted for a century. Private communications were never included, nor even public ones if they were of a purely diplomatic character. The terms covered despatches between the enemy's commanders, or between a commander in the enemy's service and his Government, or between the enemy's Government and the rulers of its colonies and dependencies. All these would, or might, refer to the war; and it was unlawful for neutrals to carry them knowingly, or even without making all reasonable efforts to discover their true character. But no belligerent claimed, even in the height of the great Napoleonic struggle, to penalise neutrals for carrying the private communications of private individuals, even though they were subjects of its enemy. Apparently, this is what the commanders of the Russian cruisers are now endeavouring to do. The case of the *Malacca* is a seizure on a charge of carrying contraband of war, notably ammunition; but as a hostile destination as well as a hostile nature is required to impress the contraband character on goods, and the vessel appears to have been bound to Hong-Kong, the Russians seem to have little reason for their action.



LOYAL LIVERPOOL: SCENES OF THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO THE COMMERCIAL  
METROPOLIS OF THE NORTH-WEST, JULY 19.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CYRIL ELLIS, COLLINGS, BANKS, HENSHALL, AND KIRKBY.



THE TOWN HALL FROM CASTLE STREET.

WATER STREET DECORATED.



THEIR MAJESTIES COMING UP BOLD STREET.

THE CROWD, AS SEEN FROM BOLD STREET.



A MILITARY SALUTE TO THEIR MAJESTIES: THE KING AND QUEEN  
PASSING DOWN CHURCH STREET.

BAND AND TROOPS PROCEEDING TO MEET THE KING AND QUEEN  
AT LIME STREET STATION.

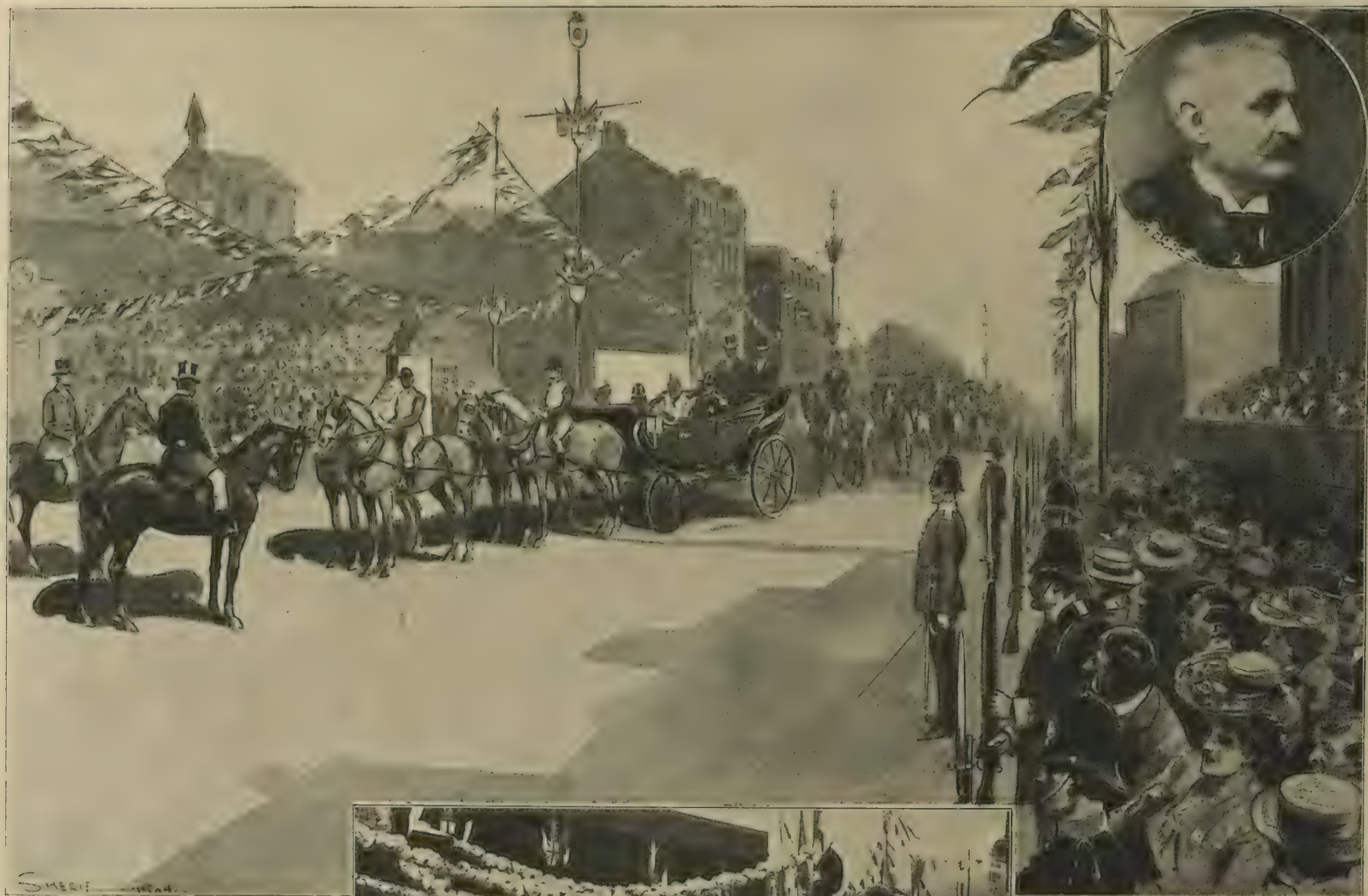
THE KING LAYING  
THE FOUNDATION-STONE  
OF THE CATHEDRAL.

*Their Majesties entered Liverpool by way of Lime Street Station, and found the commercial capital of the North-west gorgeously arrayed in token of welcome. All the main thoroughfares were splendidly decorated, and on this alone the Municipality spent £6000. The decorations were novel in design.*



# THE KING'S INTEREST IN PROGRESSIVE COMMERCE: THE ROYAL VISIT TO SWANSEA.

Drawings by E. Sherie and S. Begg from sketches by J. M. Staniforth, our 'Special' Artist at Swansea.



1. A WELSH CHORAL WELCOME: THE KING AND QUEEN LISTENING TO THE CHOIR IN ALEXANDRA ROAD, SWANSEA.

2. THE MAYOR OF SWANSEA: SIR GRIFFITH THOMAS (KNIGHTED JULY 20).—[Photo. Chapman.]

3. ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN FOR THE SWANSEA DOCK CEREMONY. (Photograph by Perkin and Donnelly.)

4. KING EDWARD CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE NEW DOCK, SWANSEA, JULY 20.

His Majesty pulled a cord which set the steam-harvey in motion, and the first earth was successfully lifted from the site of the new dock and deposited in a truck. Meanwhile a choir of five hundred voices sang "Let the Hills Resound."



# THE ROYAL INAUGURATION OF BIRMINGHAM'S COLOSSAL WATERWORKS AMONG THE WELSH MOUNTAINS, JULY 21.

VIEWS BY WHITLOCK; PORTRAIT BY BEAUFORT.



THE  
LORD  
MAYOR  
OF  
BIRMING-  
HAM.



1. INAUGURAL PRAYER BY THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S,  
BEFORE THE TURNING ON OF THE WATER.

2. ONE OF THE LAKES, WITH A VIEW OF CROM ELAN,  
ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF SHELLEY.

3. THE ROYAL PARTY ARRIVING AT THE CRAIG GOCK DAM.  
4. THE KING AND QUEEN INSPECTING THE FILTER-BEDS.

5. VISITORS FROM BIRMINGHAM AND CORRESPONDENTS AWAITING  
THE ROYAL PARTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE FILTER-BEDS.



# BIRMINGHAM'S WATER SUPPLY FROM THE WELSH MOUNTAINS: THE ROYAL INAUGURATION.

Bishop of  
St. David's.

Lord Mayor of Birmingham  
Knighted by the King).

The King.

The Queen.

Mr. Mansergh  
(Resident Engineer).

Lady  
Mayoress.

Alderman  
Lawley Parker.

Mr. Lees  
(Secretary).

Mr. Yourdie  
(Engineer).



KING EDWARD SENDING THE FIRST WELSH WATER ON ITS EIGHTY-MILE JOURNEY TO BIRMINGHAM.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT RHAYADER.

*In the Elan and Claenven Valleys, about eighty miles west of Birmingham, the Birmingham Corporation has, at a cost of over five and a half millions, constructed two huge artificial lakes, which are now sending a magnificent supply of water to the great manufacturing city. On July 21 King Edward visited the works, and with three turns of a silver wheel put the supply in operation.*



# ROYAL PATRONAGE OF GARDENING: THE KING AND THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVIR.



THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY PAST AND PRESENT: THE OPENING OF THE NEW HALL BY THE KING.

His Majesty, accompanied by Princess Victoria, opened the Royal Agricultural Society's Centenary Hall, in Westminster, on July 22. The new building, which is of iron and glass, has been designed by Mr. Edwin Stubbs.





A MÊLÉE IN A THUNDERSTORM: THE COMBAT BETWEEN COSSACKS AND JAPANESE CAVALRY AT THE BATTLE OF WA-FANG-KAU.

DRAWN BY H. V. KOEKOEK.

*When the engagement of May 30 was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm broke over the scene, and for a time the artillery of heaven mingled with that of earth in deafening confusion.*



## THE STRUGGLE WITH THE GRAND LAMA'S FOLLOWERS: SCENES OF TIBETAN FIGHTING.

DRAWINGS BY C. DE LACY AND H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT RYBOT AND ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.



A SCENE OF SHARP FIGHTING IN TIBET: THE KANG MA MONASTERY.

*The post, thirty miles from Gyantse, held by a company of the 23rd Pioneers. This force was attacked by 1500 Tibetans, who lost 150 of their number. The Pioneers' losses were 1 killed, 6 wounded. During the attack one of the Gurkha escort to the yak convey refused to retire to the fort on the approach of the enemy, and, after killing five of his adversaries, was cut down.*



THE ATTACK AT DAWN: TIBETANS ASSAILING KANG MA (RED HOUSE) ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 7.

*"The reveillé had just sounded and the night sentries withdrawn from the walls, when a large force of Tibetans, uttering loud yells, dashed out from a neighbouring nullah. The garrison quickly sprang to arms and manned the defences, which their assailants were unable to climb. Many of them rested their jingals against the walls and began to throw stones, which they continued to do until they were taken in flank by some gallant Sikhs, who jumped over from the small bastion on the left of the picture. Finally, the enemy was beaten off, leaving 160 killed!"—NOTE BY LIEUTENANT RYBOT.*



EXORCISING THE DEVIL: A CURIOUS CUSTOM IN RURAL ITALY.

DRAWN BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI.



ROBBING THE EVIL ONE OF POWER: THE ANNUAL 1ST OF AUGUST EXORCISM IN THE VAL DI ROSE.

*On the 1st of August every year the people of Val di Rose gather in the great square, which is also the public threshing-floor. The most intelligent man of the community is elected head of the people, and officiates at the ceremony. He solemnly attaches a puppet representing the devil to a small fire-balloon, which is liberated amid popular acclamation. The peasantry believe that for the rest of the year the Evil One will neither disturb their dreams nor damage the vintage.*



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## KANGAROO HISTORY.

There are few more delightful places in which to spend a day than the London Zoological Gardens, more familiarly known as "the Zoo." Critics may tell us that considerable improvement might be effected in many respects—in connection with the housing of certain animals, for example; but Rome was not built in a day; and with an able secretary, himself a naturalist, as the practical head of affairs, we may be sure the "Zoo" will lose none of the attractiveness it must ever present to the lovers of animal life.

There are interesting "Davis Lectures" given at the "Zoo" each year, and it might be possible for Dr. Mitchell to extend the sphere of such instruction. An hour's lecture occasionally given on some prominent group or groups of animals, and containing just as much knowledge as would enable the public to appreciate what they see, would not at all be out of place in the programme of the "Zoo." What an interesting discourse, for example, might be made of the giraffe family, or of the groups of monkeys, or of the seals, sea-cows, and other aquatic mammals. The other day I overheard two intelligent boys appealing to their father to tell them something about the kangaroos. Paterfamilias, alas! could only refer them to "some book"; but the recital would have possessed infinitely greater attraction had father been able to tell them kangaroo history as a kind of story. We cannot all know zoology, of course; but the great merit of the "Zoo" is that it encourages a taste for natural history study, especially in children who are always "wanting to know."

The boys' inquiry regarding the kangaroos induced me to look up certain details connected with the discovery of these curious Antipodean mammals. The word "kangaroo" is, or was, the native name for the animal. I find that in the year 1770 Captain Cook sailed into Botany Bay in his ship the *Endeavour*. Anchored near or at the Endeavour River, the ship remained for some time. A foraging or exploring party brought back to Captain Cook the news of the discovery of a new and strangely formed animal. It was described as mouse-coloured in hue, and of the size of a greyhound. But that which struck Cook's men as most singular was its movements. It sprang or leapt with great swiftness, by aid of its long hind limbs, while the possession of a strong tail was also noted. On July 14, a Mr. Gore, one of Cook's party, shot a kangaroo, the name by which they discovered the animal was known to the natives. At their dinner on Sunday, July 15, 1770, they dined off kangaroo-joint, and pronounced the meat to be excellent eating.

I am reminded, however, that as early as 1711 a Dutch traveller in Australia, by the name of De Bruins, captured a kangaroo, which he took to Batavia alive, so that Cook practically rediscovered the family circle. All of these animals belong to the Australian region, which gives us also those lowest of the quadrupeds, the duck-billed water-mole and the echidna, or Australian porcupine ant-eater. They, along with the kangaroos, may be described as the groundlings of the mammalian family, for, in respect of their structure, they are of much lower grade than, say, a dog or a cat. This lowness is seen not only in the brain, but in many other details of their bodily anatomy. The kangaroos are admittedly higher than the duck-billed water-mole group, for these last are closely related to birds. The prevalent opinion in zoological circles, indeed, sees in the mole a link between birds on the one hand and mammals on the other. We know that these lowest quadrupeds actually lay eggs like birds, the young being subsequently hatched from the eggs, whereas in the kangaroos and all higher mammals, as we know, the young are born alive and nourished by means of milk.

There is one curious feature connected with the geographical distribution of our kangaroos, or marsupials, as they are called, in allusion to the "marsupium," or pouch, which most of them possess, and in which the young are protected for some time after birth. Even if no pouch is developed, we always find the bones which support it, and the duck-mole itself possesses these bones, though it is pouchless. All the members of the kangaroo tribe are confined to Australia, with one exception, represented by the family of the opossums. This latter division is confined to America, and has no representative in Australia at all. What are known as "opossums" in Australia are not true or American opossums in any sense. The problem why one family of marsupials should exist in the New World, while all the rest are confined to a small area of the Old World, formed for a time one of the puzzles of natural history. There was a talk of migration of opossums from Australia across a supposititious land-tract to America. This view presupposed that opossums originally had their home in the Old World; but, rich as Australia is in fossil marsupials, not a bone of one of them is to be found there.

The case is altered and things made clear when we discover that fossil remains of marsupials occur both in Europe and America, and we know that in the Trias period of geology these animals had a very wide range indeed, representing, as they did then, the only quadrupeds in existence. Australia, then connected to Asia by land, received its population. Next came disruption from Asia, and, protected from the attack of higher life, marsupials flourished in that land. Elsewhere they were killed off, with the exception of the prolific opossums. They made their way to America, probably by a land journey via Asia, then connected to the New World in the north, and, once settled down in America, have flourished and multiplied. All this is a story of physical ups and downs, as well as of varying animal fortunes, but it explains why our kangaroos and opossums are where we find them to-day. ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3132 to 3134 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of Nos. 3137 and 3138 from Robert H. Hixon (New York City); of No. 3139 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and Robert H. Hixon; of No. 3140 from G. C. B. and Fire Plug; of No. 3141 from Rifleman, W. d'A. Barnard (Uppingham), Doryman, J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), and T. W. W. (Bootham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3112 received from C. C. Haviland (Frimley Green), J. Hawkins (Cardiff), Valentin Oppermann (Marselles), E. Fear Hill (Trowbridge), The Tid, F. Smith (Colchester), Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), A. S. Brown (Paisley), T. Roberts, E. J. Winter-Wood, F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), J. Barford, Hereward, Clement C. Danby, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), R. Worters (Canterbury), H. S. Brandreth (Dieppe), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Doryman, J. W. (Campsie), R. Hingley (Southsea), C. E. Perugini, Martin F. Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Alpha, F. Henderson (Leeds), R. C. L. (Oxford), R. North, M. H. Hatlim (Lee), Reginald Gordon, and F. Oppenheim.

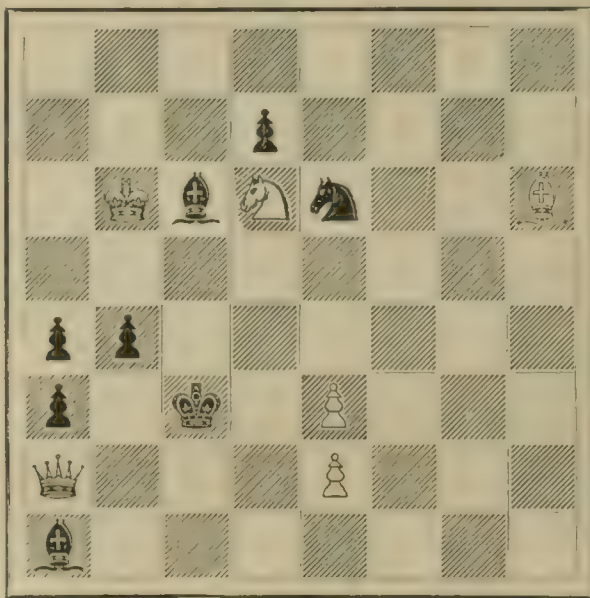
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3141.—By P. H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Kt 2nd K takes R  
2. Q takes P (ch) K takes Q, or moves  
3. B mates.

If Black play 1. K takes P, 2. Q to R 5th (ch); and if 1. P to K 4th, then 2. Q to B 4th (ch), etc.

## PROBLEM No. 3144.—By G. F. H. PACKER.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at Cambridge Springs between Messrs. Fox and Marshall. (Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to B 4th	B takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd		Black cleverly extricates himself, and now
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		White steadily goes to pieces.
4. P takes B P	B takes P	18. P takes B	Q R to Q sq
5. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd	19. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 5th
6. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	20. P to B 4th	R to Q 3rd
7. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	21. R to Q 2nd	
8. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		An oversight which loses, but White's position
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th		was not good. It is unfortunate that
10. Kt to Q R 4th	B to R 2nd		after the clever middle play, the game should
11. B to R 3rd	B to R 3rd		terminate in this fashion. It is very curious,
12. R to K sq	Castles		however, how helpless the White Queen is,
13. P takes P			and points to the unwisdom of the sixteenth

At this point White has the better game, and the winning of the Pawn ought to have been of more service than it proved.

13. B P takes P  
14. B takes Kt  
15. Q takes P  
16. Q to Kt 5th

B P takes P  
Q takes B  
B to Kt 2nd  
Q to B 2nd

Another Game in the Tournament, between Messrs. Marshall and Schlechter.

## (King's Bishop Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		do anything but draw. White may be
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		pardoned, however, for overlooking the
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		surprising character of Black's rejoinder.
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to B 4th	21.	B takes P (ch)
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd		A most effective sacrifice, in keeping with
6. P to B 3rd	P takes P		the character of the game. White cannot
7. Kt takes P	Castles		now reply with R takes B on account of
8. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd		R to Q 8th (ch); and if K to R sq, then
9. Q to Kt 3rd	B takes B		B to R 5th. The whole force of this move
10. Q takes B	P to K R 3rd		depends on the White Queen standing at
11. B to R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		R 3rd instead of R 5th. Black now extricates
12. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd		his Queen from her difficulties.
13. P to K 5th		22. K takes B	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)

Here comes the sure and certain touch of the master—a fine attack, beautifully conceived, that has for its justification a draw at the worst.

13. P takes P  
14. Q R to Q sq  
15. R takes Kt  
16. B takes Kt

Q to K 2nd  
Q takes R

All the moves of this combination are well worth study. Although this puts White a clear Rook down, Black can barely escape.

16. P takes B  
17. Kt to Q 5th  
18. Kt to R 4th  
19. Kt to B 3rd  
20. Q to Kt 4th (ch)  
21. Q to R 3rd

Q to R 5th was now the only way, after which it is difficult to see how Black could

22. K takes B  
23. K to K 2nd  
24. K to B 2nd  
25. K to K 2nd  
26. Q takes P (ch)

Gallantly struggling to the end, but his bolt is here shot.

26. Kt to Kt 7 (ch)  
27. Kt to B 5th (ch)  
28. Q to R 3rd  
29. Q to R 3rd  
30. K to B 2nd  
31. K to Kt sq  
32. Q to Kt 4th  
33. P to K R 4th  
34. Q to K 2nd  
35. R takes R  
36. Q to Kt 4th  
37. Kt to K 7th (ch)

White resigns.

## UNAUTHORISED REPRESENTATION.

As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

## NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will be pleased to consider Column Articles on subjects of immediate interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS. or Sketches submitted. MSS. of Poetry can on no account be returned.

## THE NAVIGATION OF THE DARDANELLES AND THE BOSPHORUS.

In the palmy days of the Turkish power, when the Sultan and his forces were a terror to Christian Europe, he forbade the passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to ships of other States. Russia compelled him in 1774 to allow freedom of transit to peaceful merchantmen; but ships of war were still excluded. This was recognised diplomatically in the early part of the last century as "the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire"; and when in 1856, after the Crimean War, arrangements were made for what was called, though wrongly, the neutralisation of the Black Sea, a subsidiary convention annexed to the Treaty of Paris provided that as long as the Sultan was at peace, he would admit no foreign ship of war into the Straits in question. The right was, however, reserved to him to allow the passage of light vessels "under the flag of war" in the service of the diplomatic missions of foreign Powers at Constantinople, and of similar vessels stationed at the mouth of the Danube to protect the international engineering works undertaken for the improvement of the navigation. Russia's attempt at the time of the Franco-German War to emancipate herself from the stipulations she had entered into with regard to the Black Sea led to the calling of a Conference in London in March 1871, which gave her the freedom she desired to build and keep a fleet in the Euxine, but maintained the previous arrangements with regard to the Straits, with the addition that the Sultan was allowed to open them in time of peace to the men-of-war of friendly and allied Powers, in case the Porte judged it necessary "in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris" of 1856.

So matters have remained up to the present moment. Meanwhile a new Russian force, called the Volunteer Fleet, has sprung into existence. Its vessels were originally provided by private subscription, but in 1886 their connection with the State was made much closer than before. They are under the Russian Admiralty. Their captains are naval officers, and their crews submit to naval discipline. They are in the public service at all times, though the work they do in peace is partly mercantile in character. The last edition of the "Statesman's Year-Book" says of them: "They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa, Vladivostok, and Port Arthur; and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transports for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and reserve men between Odessa and Batum." Most international jurists would be inclined to agree with the judgment of the late Mr. W. E. Hall that "they are properly to be considered as already belonging to the imperial navy," though they fly the Russian mercantile flag in order that they may pass freely as merchantmen up and down the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

We are now in a position to appreciate the full significance of recent events in the Red Sea. Both the *Peterburg*, which captured the *Malacca*, and the *Smolensk*, which took mail-bags out of the *Prinz Heinrich*, are vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. They were till recently in the Black Sea, and passed from thence into the Mediterranean under the mercantile flag of their country. Apparently they went through the Suez Canal in the same manner; for we do not hear of any acts of war till they reached the Red Sea. But they must have carried their guns in their holds, ready to be mounted as soon as the opportunity arose. It came when they were clear of all places where they might have been detained; and in a moment the peaceful merchantmen became belligerent cruisers, and proceeded to prey upon neutral commerce. The sudden transformation was in itself an offence. A merchantman can, indeed, be turned into a man-of-war with proper formalities, carried out by State authority, just as a civilian can be turned into a soldier by enlistment and subjection to military discipline. But just as a man cannot be a peaceful peasant at one moment, and at the next a patriotic defender of his country, taking a shot at an enemy's patrol from behind the nearest hedge, so a ship cannot put off at will its commercial character and assume that of a man-of-war. The peasant, if captured, may be shot; the vessel, if commissioned, would probably be thereby protected from summary vengeance. Her Government must be held responsible for her misdeeds.

After all, this is but a by-point. The fact which rules the situation is that the Russian cruisers came through the Straits as merchantmen, and, had they not done so, would have been unable to commit the acts of which we complain. By simulating a peaceful character when they were in reality on a warlike mission, they evaded the provisions of a great international agreement, and gave to the signatory Powers the right to call their Government to account. Having obtained in one character access to the open waters of the globe, they had no business to use their freedom in a different and contradictory character. They gained entrance to the Red Sea as merchant-vessels, and such vessels have no power of interference with neutral commerce when their country is at war. If they attempt anything of the kind they commit an outrage for which the most complete reparation is justly demanded.

Our Government seems to have acted with commendable promptitude. We do not know the exact nature of the despatch which was presented at St. Petersburg on July 20, but we are glad to be told that it was very seriously worded. Our concern is with our own steamer, the *Malacca*. The promise of her release at Crete is so far satisfactory, but all who have suffered by her detention should receive a full indemnity. In addition, the captain of the *Peterburg* should be dismissed and the British flag saluted by a Russian cruiser on the spot where the outrage was committed. But besides atonement for the past, we require security for the future. The Russian cruisers that escaped from the Black Sea with a lie at their mast-heads should be compelled to return forthwith, and remain there with their consorts.





THE STEAM-SHIP "MALACCA," CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE RED SEA.



THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET STEAMER "SMOLENSK."



THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET STEAMER "PETERBURG."

RUSSIA'S ACTS OF PIRACY IN THE RED SEA: THE P. AND O. LINER "MALACCA" AND HER CAPTORS.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE TOPICAL PRESS AND ONE BY THE COURTESY OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.



PICTORIAL CAVALRY UNDER FIRE: A NEW MOVING TARGET ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN ARMY.

DRAWN BY RALPH CLEAVER FROM A GERMAN DIAGRAM.

*In order to test the number of successful hits made by a force of riflemen upon a body of charging cavalry, a target has been invented which consists of a number of life-size figures painted on a movable screen. This screen is connected with an immense beam securely fastened to the ground. By means of ropes passed over pulleys, inserted in the beam, the target is attached to a team of horses. The team is then set at full gallop, thereby drawing the target nearer to the beam, the infantry firing meanwhile.*



## LADIES' PAGE.

Their Majesties' visit to Goodwood has revived a custom of former days. It was their habit as Prince and Princess of Wales to attend this meeting, but the great age of the late Duke of Richmond and his consequent fragile health broke up the arrangements for royal entertainment. The present Duke still retains the house in the neighbourhood in which he lived before he came to his title, and has removed there in order to lend Goodwood House to the King and Queen, who have invited their own house-party. Few people know how much of the Sovereign's own belongings are always taken on visits



READY FOR THE MOORS.

*A shooting costume in plaid tweed. The box pleat on the Norfolk jacket is continued down the front of the skirt, which is hemmed-up with brown leather; collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps are leather also.*

to supply the personal needs of the royal guests to their own wishes without putting out the hosts. I saw a statement the other day in a society paper that the King had only since his accession taken his own footmen out to wait on him at dinner. This is incorrect: while Prince of Wales he was always served by his own men at any luncheon or dinner that was of the nature of a public function. The royal horses and footmen are also taken on all journeys, for obvious reasons: the horses are trained to stand the shouting of mobs and firing of cannon and waving of flags. Fourteen horses, I heard, accompanied the royal train to Wales. Queen Victoria always sent her own bed, and even the material to erect a dais on which the bedstead should stand, to houses where she was to visit; and also her silver washstand appliances; while a number of small articles from which she never parted were placed beside her on the dinner-table, and on the tables in her apartments. At dinner, for instance, her late Majesty always had a pepper-box in the form of a silver owl with ruby eyes, a souvenir that she had accepted from Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the Dean of Westminster, and previously Lady-in-waiting on the Duchess of Kent. Their present Majesties do not have so many of their own chattels taken with them on a visit, but considerable preparation has been made at Goodwood House to meet their utmost wishes.

Here are some more of the Goodwood gowns. A shot blue and mauve glacé silk, in Early Victorian style, with deep lace yoke and sleeves continuous therewith, is brightened by a sky-blue shaped corsage belt. Cream lace of a heavy kind makes several of the gowns, with white soft silk underneath, but in one case it is placed over a bright lemon yellow, which is effectively shaded by the lace. Champagne-tinted voile over deeper yellow, with black lace medallions slightly spangled with silver, and a lemon-coloured deep folded belt, meets with much admiration. White is far and away the leading favourite, however, and monotonous as description of white lace, white silk muslin, cream voile, white glacé silk, and so on might be to read, the details and surface are so different that no effect of sameness is produced by the gowns themselves. Broderie Anglaise, as our old friend Madeira work is now called by the whim of fashion, is in the

height of favour, and strips of it intermixed with bands of Valenciennes lace and little frills of lace dividing the strips all adown the skirt was a remarkably successful development of the notion. Muslin, again, is made up charmingly and often elaborately. A painted accordion-pleated white muslin, the floral design lightly scattered upon the white ground in pale pink and green, interspersed with medallions of point de Venise surrounded by ruches of the tiniest form of pink ribbon, with a bloused bodice held in at the waist by a belt of shot pink and green silk, and a lace fichu edged with a deep band of painted gauze and a frilling of lace, was a really sweet gown. The hats were mostly white or trimmed with white plumes. The sudden rise of the high-crowned (or "Romney") hat into favour has been quite amusing. It was like the bursting into bloom in a single night of an orchard, as sometimes occurs. However, many women preferred the wide and flat shady hat for Goodwood

It is pleasant to note that the dust-cloaks are now regarded as deserving of as much attention as the frocks themselves. The choice of a light wrap that shall not be oppressive to the wearer from weight, that shall protect the whole gown, and that may be in itself a thing of beauty, is now easy, where once it was the most difficult of problems in dress. Embroidered linen is the newest thing out for light wraps. Smart buttons, silver in many cases, give a finish to these coats. They are, however, a little heavy to wear over a muslin gown, and glacé silk or taffetas is preferred for the smartest confections of that kind. For utility, gloria or Sicilienne are of course excellent. Lace incrustated or adorned with lace medallions, frilled round the lower portion, tied with ribbon strings, silk muslin embroidered collars laid on the shoulders, fancy passementeries in the forms of stoles or bands of ornament, jewelled buttons—one or more of these accessories serve to give distinction to the whole, and the wrap is as lovely now as the gown that it covers.

Parasols deserve a paragraph to themselves, for they are quite splendid this year. Chiffons painted in delicate tones are patronised with the finer sort of the robes. The forget-me-not is a favourite design, its dainty colouring, and the ease with which it is arranged into an artistic cluster, make it especially suitable for the panels of a parasol. The delicate pink carnation is another excellent design for a painted parasol; and the mauve orchid serves admirably too. Then there are the thick silk sunshades, on which also a floral design is placed in a cluster on two or three of the divisions, or else separate blossoms scattered about all over the surface. A parasol all of lace and chiffon is the proper accompaniment of a dainty fragile frock, and for grace and elegance cannot be surpassed: frill upon frill of chiffon inside, and flounce upon flounce of lace outside the supporting structure, are sufficiently protective from the sun's rays and very dainty as a frame for a fair face. Pink chiffon is favoured by women whose natural bloom is inadequate, for the sake of the becoming shadow that it throws, and there is a shade of mauve which cleverly produces a becoming tint by reflection also. The handles, again, are varied, and many of them very handsome. Carved jade or lapis lazuli, crystal, even diamonds and rubies, are seen forming the part of the handle that is so much in evidence. Then there are all sorts of fruits modelled, and the heads of favourite animals, dogs especially, of course, and carvings in wood and ivory.

Bathing-gowns are more considered now that mixed bathing has become an accomplished fact at many large English seaside resorts, than they needed to be when women were secluded in the sea behind a rampart of serried bathing-boxes. White serge trimmed with pale-blue serge, or with a band of white washing silk embroidered in fast colours, is very pretty against the grey-green that is, as a rule, the colour of the waves that wash these shores. The old favourite, blue serge, is hard to beat; but even for merely walking about in comparatively shallow water, care should be taken to use only a light weight, as the water makes it so very heavy, and a tunic with a skirt, kilted or gathered full into the belt, is required to be quite nice. For a good swimmer, however, one who plunges at once into the deepest water that she can obtain, and cuts her way through the waves out to the soon-won solitude of sea and sky a few yards from walking depth, a thick gown and a tunic are most undesirable and hampering. The costume selected by the Swimming Association's committee of ladies is made of a firm kind of blue stockinette, and is a combination garment without sleeves, and reaching only to above the knee. Though this is not suitable for walking about in shallow water, it is far safer and less fatiguing than anything else for swimming, and most of the big London houses now stock this regulation costume for the wise women who know the far greater interest and pleasure that there is in swimming than in mere sea-bathing. In France, becoming headgear is considered by the fair bather to be needful, and this year, I learn, a pretty "poke" bonnet in straw, trimmed with washing ribbon in one big bow, whence ends pass to tie under the chin, is *très chic*.

Who can help believing, to some extent, in "luck"? Do we not see the most strenuous and well-devised efforts of the industrious and clever fail, and the idle or foolish man mount to success? Does not the good, wise, kind wife suffer from the selfish or vicious husband, and the best of husbands be the victim of an indolent or untrustworthy wife? Did not the Psalmist see the wicked flourish like the green bay-tree, while the righteous man was to be congratulated on merely not begging his bread? Well, what is all that but luck? There is a boom just now in a delightful new sort of fetish, mascot, whatever you like to dub a "luck-bringer," in the form of a Maori idol, carved in New

Zealand jade or greenstone, owing to the circumstance that Mr. Leopold de Rothschild was presented with one on the morning of the Derby Day, and carried it in his vest-pocket till his horse won the race. A kind friend has just given me one of these charms. Whether he will bring me luck remains to be seen. He consists of a flat piece of green semi-transparent stone, about an inch long, with the surface elaborately carved into a grotesque but pleasing countenance, a pair of arms akimbo, and squatted legs, all embroidered in a rich device, with a hole pierced in his brow for a ring whereby to suspend him to my chain. He is called in Maori a "Tiki," and I hope he is really as lucky as he is certainly fashionable and decidedly engaging.

A County Court Judge in a hasty moment suggested that there should be lady experts attached to all small debt Courts to assist the Judges as assessors on the disputed fit of women's gowns. This was mere whimsicality: aggravating as it is to have one's dress spoiled, the dressmaker who does it usually has too much sense to want to be paid for her enormity, in addition, and such cases are not frequent. However, the practical French have an arrangement for settling such disputes. The services of an expert can be engaged by agreement between the parties; and she or he (for in big cases the greatest men-dressmakers do not refuse to act) is remunerated by a fixed percentage on the value of the gown, paid by the loser. Several enterprising women, it seems, made haste to write to the English Judge who broached the idea offering to attach themselves to his Court for a weekly fee, but he had to explain that he spoke in haste and not seriously.

An appeal put forth by the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen during Temporary Illness, 90, Harley Street, for funds to establish the charity in a new home, owing to the expiry of the present lease, ought to secure a liberal response, if only because of the connection of the hospital with the career of Miss Florence Nightingale. She had recently finished her



A DAINY DINNER GOWN.

*A white accordion-pleated chiffon evening gown, with shaped corsage belt of white satin, fastened by diamond buttons. A trail of pale chiffon roses is on skirt and bodice, finished with one large rose. Thrown over the figure is shown an evening cloak of white satin and lace.*

course of training as a nurse at the Kaiserwerth-on-Rhine Hospital, when the Institution for Invalid Gentlewomen had fallen into nearly hopeless difficulties from inefficient management. On the committee were ladies who knew of Miss Nightingale's training and her ability, and they appealed to her to take hold of the charity and reorganise it. Scarcely had she satisfactorily accomplished this task when the Crimean War revelations about the lack of provision for tending the sick and wounded horrified the public. Some of the ladies, who were grateful to Miss Nightingale for what she had done for the Harley Street Hospital, were personal friends of the then Secretary for War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and they urged him to beg her help for the Army. He accepted the suggestion, and the result, in decreasing mortality and bringing order into a great military department where chaos reigned before, is known to everybody.

FILOMENA.



**IMPORTANT TO ALL !!!****“The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the World.”**“Duty is the demand of the passing hour.”—*Goethe*.Then “Do that liest nearest thee, thy second duty will already have become clearer.”—*Carlyle*.**CIVILISATION OF THE WORLD.****THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.****BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.****THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.**

“AN ISLAND,” he pointed out,  
 “REQUIRED for its PERFECT DEFENCE  
 THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.  
 ONE of the CONSEQUENCES of  
 THE COMMAND of the SEA was that  
 THE COASTS of the WORLD were peculiarly  
 UNDER the INFLUENCE of the NATION that  
 Held it.  
 BUT THOUGH the POWER GIVEN  
 BY the COMMAND of the SEA  
 WAS SO GREAT,  
 IT WAS CONDITIONED by a MORAL LAW.  
 THE WORLD WOULD NOT TOLERATE LONG  
 ANY GREAT POWER OR INFLUENCE  
 THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED  
 FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.  
 THE BRITISH EMPIRE could subsist  
 ONLY SO LONG as it was a USEFUL AGENT  
 FOR the GENERAL BENEFIT of HUMANITY.  
 THAT HITHERTO SHE had obeyed this law we  
 might fairly claim.  
 SHE had used her almost undisputed monopoly  
 of the ocean  
 TO INTRODUCE LAW and CIVILISATION all  
 over the globe.  
 SHE had DESTROYED PIRACY and the SLAVE  
 TRADE  
 AND HAD OPENED to the TRADE of ALL  
 NATIONS  
 EVERY PORT on the globe EXCEPT those that  
 belonged to the CONTINENTAL POWERS.  
 BUT ALL THIS led to the conclusion  
 THAT BRITAIN must either LEAD THE WORLD,  
 OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH and DECAY as a  
 NATION.”

SPENSER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.—*Spectator*.**WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.**

Read Pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

**IN LIFE'S PLAY**THE PLAYER of the other side  
IS HIDDEN from us.WE KNOW that His play is  
ALWAYS FAIR, JUST, and PATIENT,  
BUT we also know to our COST that He  
NEVER OVERLOOKS A MISTAKE.—HUXLEY.**WAR!!**Oh, world!  
Oh, men what are ye, and our best designs,  
That we must work by crime to punish crime,  
And slay as if death had but this one gate!—BYRON.**THE COST OF WAR.**

“GIVE ME the MONEY that has been SPENT  
 in WAR  
 AND I will PURCHASE EVERY FOOT of LAND  
 upon the Globe;  
 I WILL CLOTHE every MAN, WOMAN, and CHILD  
 in an ATTIRE of which KINGS and QUEENS would be proud;  
 I WILL BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE on EVERY  
 HILLSIDE and in EVERY VALLEY over the whole earth;  
 I WILL BUILD AN ACADEMY in EVERY TOWN  
 and endow it, a COLLEGE in EVERY STATE, and will fill it with  
 able professors;  
 I WILL crown every hill with a PLACE OF  
 WORSHIP consecrated to the promulgation of the GOSPEL OF PEACE.  
 I WILL support in every Pulpit an able TEACHER  
 of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one  
 hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide  
 circumference;  
 AND the VOICE of PRAYER and the SONG of  
 PRAISE  
 SHOULD ascend like a UNIVERSAL HOLOCAUST  
 to heaven.”—RICHARD.  
 WHY all this TOIL and STRIFE?  
 THERE is ROOM ENOUGH for ALL.  
 WHAT is TEN THOUSAND TIMES  
 MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

“I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND  
 TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE.  
 SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED OF KILLING TILL  
 SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO  
 SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY  
 OBEYING HER. . . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the  
 woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is  
 bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor  
 child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not  
 allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as  
 little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the  
 pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial  
 eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTABLE  
 SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTABLE AGONY of MIND and  
 BODY—which exists in England!”—KINGSLEY.

**CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!! THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.**‘HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and ’tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.’—*Buchanstaff*.**WHAT HIGHER AIM CAN MAN ATTAIN THAN CONQUEST OVER HUMAN PAIN?****ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

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 Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Gouty and Rheumatic Poisons,  
 Boils, Sleeplessness, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

**A MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY, A SAD ONE BUT AN HOUR.**

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**MORAL FOR ALL—**

“I need not be missed if another succeed me,  
 To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.  
 He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,  
 He is only remembered by what he has done.”

**CAUTION.**—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

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We might dwell at length upon the black-and-white display in the new Ionides' Collection at South Kensington; but the pictures of the Barbizon School clamour for the word of immediate welcome, that goes to them the more heartily inasmuch as they are the first to be possessed in these numbers by the public. Richer indeed is the citizen who now adds to the inventory of his possessions the four oil-pictures in which Millet shows himself the great artist and the great man. "The Well" is one of the richest specimens of this master's colour; and it sets forth, of course, in his usual style, the glory of common things. Poverty becomes riches under the brush of this magician. Light glorifies the peasant; and no nimbus of Italian art—which becomes meretricious in comparison—confers a more instant sanctity. "Thou hast sent forth Thy light and Thy truth" is the talisman of those painters of the forest who saw Nature as she is, yet saw her with the eyes of true poets and true visionaries. They, too, no less than Fra Angelico, painted on their knees, though they reeked not of outward posture. Millet's "Wood Sawyers" is here—the original of reproductions widely known. "Peasant spirits and their mysteries" is the phrase of an English poet; it is the possession of the palette of Millet. In the same master's "Shepherdess" one notes the beauty of the greensward against the white of the cloud.

Corot's "Morning" is a small but exquisite example of his art. His "Twilight" shows us a glade in shadow, with mysteriously beautiful darks in the foreground. In these pictures, as in Millet's, the uninitiated man, no less than the connoisseur, knows himself in the presence of a masterpiece. They appeal to all—the learned and the simple, the artist and the casual visitor; therefore, as pictures for a public gallery, they rank almost beyond any that have been painted in modern times.

The finest of the examples of Diaz are "View in



A SOUVENIR OF THE ROYAL TOUR IN THE COLONIES.

The cabinet-bookcase here figured was made for their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, of cedar with white wood inlay, the wood being specially selected and sent from Western Australia for its construction. The cabinet, designed after the style of Sheraton, has a carved frieze and pediment. The oval framing in the glass doors has carved palæte where the mouldings intersect. The lower doors are inlaid, and veneers cut from the best portions of the wood and quartered. It has been made to special sizes and depths to contain the various volumes of photographs, illustrated books, and presents given to their Royal Highnesses during their Colonial tour. The work has been designed and carried out by Maple and Co.

Fontainebleau Forest" and "La. Baigneuse." The young forest offers to the painter a medley of greens, the silvery predominating. A third Diaz is "A Land

Rossetti himself as a collector. He knew what to buy and what to let go by; and Mr. Ionides did well to secure this item from his friend's gallery.

scape." Of Théodore Rousseau we get three examples; and our preference goes to the badly hung sketch labelled "Landscape," which retains beauties that no finished picture, and particularly no finished picture by the almost over-anxious Rousseau, could retain.

Three pictures by Regamey give us an interesting glimpse of French art other than the Barbizon, but contemporary with it. The two examples of Ingres are perhaps disappointing; and that is a not altogether rare experience in presence of chance works by this master. Three charming flower-pieces illustrate the art of Fantin-Latour; and there are two Courbets.

The screen covered with Daumier drawings is especially interesting at a moment when there is a revival of Daumier admiration among collectors. This caricaturist was a power—an annoying power to the authorities—when his work appeared in the weekly papers of Paris. His wonderfully expressive line was as cruel as might be. The money-grabber in all his disguises and the corrupt politician suffered at his hands. In his gentler mood he dealt with the foibles and squalors of the various degrees of existence among the French middle-classes.

If the older pictures are not of much account, the nation is, at any rate, richer by one Rembrandt painting—not a very important one: The other—"ascribed to Rembrandt"—cannot stand without the qualifying phrase. There is a fine head by Tintoretto; and the Botticelli, "*Smeralda Bandinelli*" (once the property of Dante Rossetti), is a sweet picture, even if it lacks some of that powerful purpose of decorative beauty which was the strength of this most ingratiating of all the artists of Italy. "*Fuseli, thou hast an eye,*" was a marginal note made in pencil by Rossetti in his copy of the old Academician's Aphorisms; and it may be applied to

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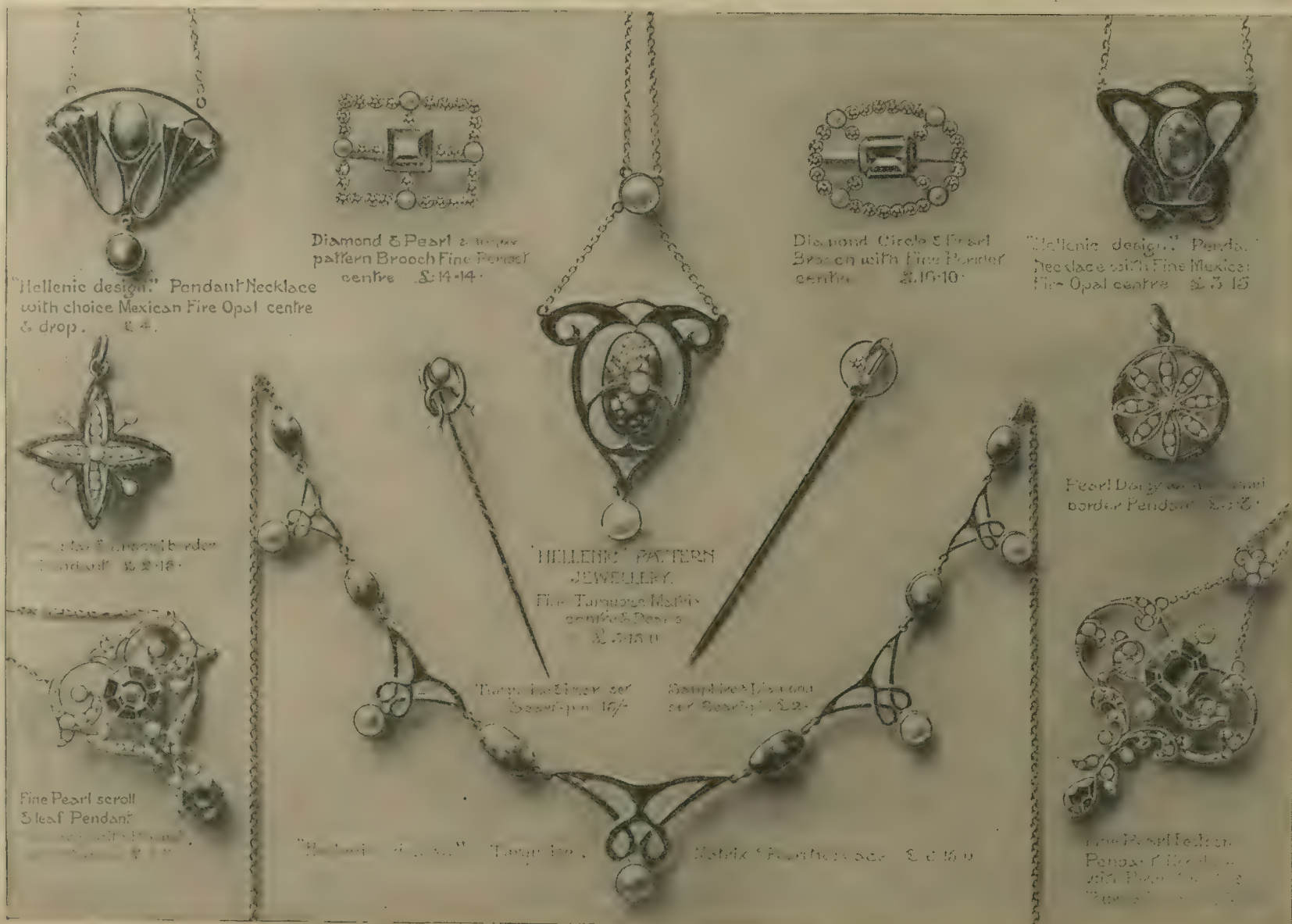
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1900), with a codicil (of Oct. 9, 1903), of MR. HERBERT CHAMBERLAIN, of 2, Ennismore Gardens, Kensington, who died on May 18, was proved on July 14 by Arthur Chamberlain and Walter Chamberlain, the brothers, the value of the estate being £95,562. He gives all his property in New Zealand to his wife, Mrs. Lilian Chamberlain; but should she within one year agree to sell such property to his executors at the price of £500, then he gives to her, while she remains his widow, an annuity of £2000 and the use of his house and furniture, or an additional £200 per annum should she wish to reside elsewhere, but in the event of her again marrying, £1000 per annum is to be paid to her. He further gives £600 and his wines to her; £30,000, in trust, for each child, if two, or £25,000 each if more

Alfred Howard Lloyd, the brother, and Howard Lloyd Turner, the nephew, the value of the estate being £287,369. The testator gives £5000 to the Samaritan Fund of the Hospital Convalescent Home, Parkwood, Swanley, and £1000 to the Emergency Fund; and £1000 each to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund, the London Hospital, the Croydon General Hospital, the London City Mission, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society, the Falmouth Sailors' Home, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Seamen's Hospital (Greenwich), the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain Association, the London Fever Hospital, the London Lock Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital (Oxford Street), the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, the Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays, Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Waifs and Strays, the Railway Servants' Benevolent Fund, and the Salvation Army Darkest England Scheme. He further gives £2000, the household effects, and the income from £25,000 to his wife, and on her decease one third thereof is to be held in trust for each of his sisters Mrs. Rachel Turner and Mrs. Helen Maria Parr, and one third is to go to his brother Alfred Howard Lloyd; £2000 each to Sarah Flindt, Mary Lloyd, James Turner, and William Parr; £2000 to the children of Samuel Lloyd; £2000 to the daughters of Sir Jos. Whitwell Pease; £1500 for distribution among his servants; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves as to one fourth to his wife, one fourth to his brother, one fourth in trust for his sister Mrs. Rachel Turner, £25,000 in trust for his sister Mrs. Parr, and the ultimate residue to his nephew, Theodore Howard Lloyd.

The will (dated April 23, 1899), with a codicil (of Nov. 10, 1903), of MR. ROBERT DEUCHAR, of Shortridge Hall, Warkworth, head of the brewing firm of Robert Deuchar, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on June 8, has been proved by Mrs. Jessie Deuchar, the widow, Farquhar Laing Deuchar, the son, James Deuchar, the brother, and William Gibson, the executors, the value of the estate being £318,764. The testator gives £500, an annuity of £6000, all the household furniture, etc., and the use and enjoyment of the Shortridge and Buston Barnes estates, to his wife; and the Low Buston estate, with the furniture, etc., in the

house there, to his son David. During the life of Mrs. Deuchar, £1000 per annum is to be paid to his son Farquhar; £150 per annum to his son David; £100 per annum each to his four daughters; and the remainder of the income from his residuary estate is to be applied in the payment off of any incumbrances of his said real



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property. Subject thereto he gives the Shortridge and Buston Barnes estates and one half of his ordinary and preference shares in Robert Deuchar (Limited) to his son Farquhar; one tenth of such shares to his son David, and one tenth each, in trust, for his four daughters; the ultimate residue he leaves as to one sixth each to his sons, and one sixth each, in trust, for his daughters.

The will (dated July 9, 1890), with five codicils (dated July 24, 1894, May 26, 1897, and May 23, June 13, and Dec. 28, 1902), of MR. THOMAS SMITH, of 100, Fleet Street, E.C., and Bycullah House, Enfield, who died on Feb. 8, was proved on July 16 by Philip Thomas Newham Smith, the son, Arthur William Hall, Joseph Coote, and Charles Steeper, the executors, the value of the estate being £104,445. He gives to the William Chivers Memorial Baptist Centenary Fund such a sum as with what he had given since 1902 will make up £1000. All other his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then to his children.



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than two; and £1000 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his sons.

The will (dated June 29, 1903) of MR. THEODORE LLOYD, of Haling Cottage, South Croydon, and the London Stock Exchange, who died on June 15, was proved on July 20 by Mrs. Charlotte Lloyd, the widow,

Farquhar Laing Deuchar, the son, James Deuchar, the brother, and William Gibson, the executors, the value of the estate being £318,764. The testator gives £500, an annuity of £6000, all the household furniture, etc., and the use and enjoyment of the Shortridge and Buston Barnes estates, to his wife; and the Low Buston estate, with the furniture, etc., in the

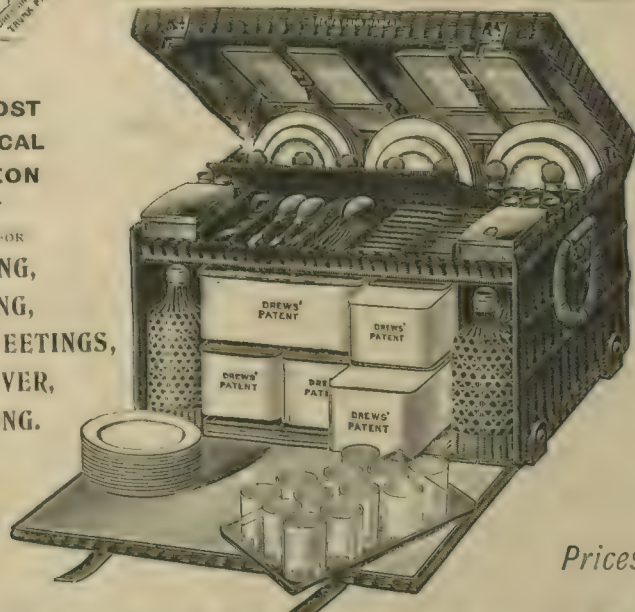


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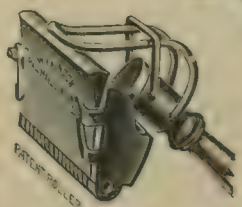
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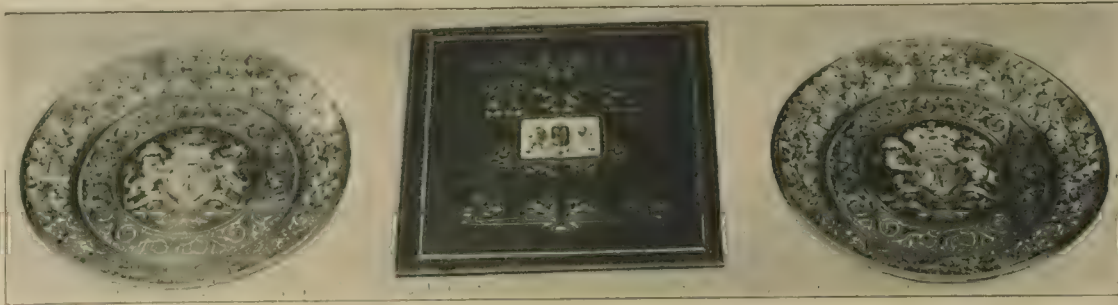
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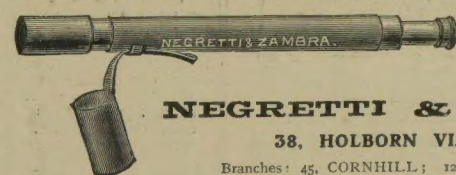
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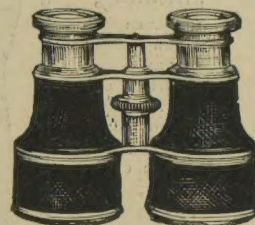


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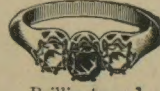
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The popularity of the Bishop of London as a preacher has its drawbacks for the congregations he visits. Strangers crowd in so early and in such numbers that the regular worshippers often arrive to find their pews already occupied. The Rev. Thomas Greatorex, Vicar of St. James the Less, Westminster, announced the Bishop's July visit several weeks beforehand in his parish magazine, and warned his people to be early in their places. Clergymen are also careful not to proclaim to the outside public, either through the newspapers or by pulpit notice, that the Bishop is expected.

In connection with the stone-laying of Liverpool Cathedral, Bishop Chevasse entertained no fewer than twelve of his episcopal brethren. A most interesting event of the week was the popular service on the great

stand on St. James's Mount, which was attended by thousands of persons belonging to every class of the community. The leading Nonconformists of Liverpool accepted invitations to the stone-laying ceremony.

The Bishop of Rochester is on holiday in Switzerland, and expects to be absent from England until the latter part of October. This prolonged rest has been recommended by his medical advisers, so that Dr. Talbot may completely regain his strength after the recent operation on his knee.

The Wesleyan Conference is meeting at Sheffield under the Presidency of the Rev. Silvester Whitehead, who has divided his ministerial life in this country between Yorkshire and Lancashire. He distinguished himself especially by his ten years of devoted missionary labour in China. He returned from the Far

East in 1878, and his speech at the Exeter Hall May Meeting of that year was praised by Dr. Morley Punshon as one of the finest he had ever heard. Mr. Whitehead's Presidential address was much admired for its statesmanlike ability.

Relics of martyr-missionaries are among the most precious possessions of all the great societies. The sister of the late Bishop Patteson has presented to the S.P.G. a sandalwood box containing the frond of palm which was laid upon the corpse of the Bishop when it was put into the canoe by his murderers.

Dr. Julius, the Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, has arrived in England, but will sail again for his diocese in September. He has come home for complete rest, and is not expected to undertake any preaching engagements.

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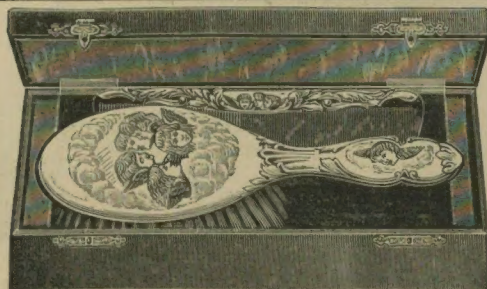
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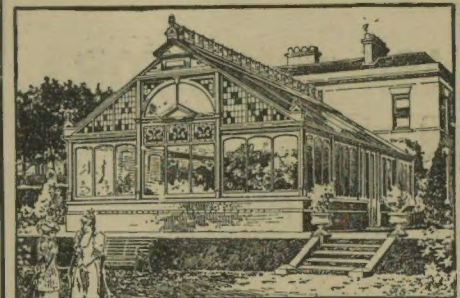
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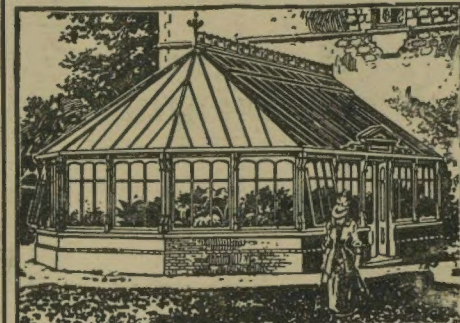
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During that night my sister, who had herself been cured of a serious illness by Bile Beans, recommended me to try them. I did so, and found considerable relief. By the next morning I was improved, so that the doctor, when he came, said there was no necessity for moving me. I continued from that time to take Bile Beans, and by continuing the course I was soon sufficiently recovered to be able to go out again. I persevered with the treatment until I was quite cured. I am now clear of all traces of constipation, and I feel stronger than I have ever done before. People who saw me before I was cured can hardly believe that I am the same person. I have advised more than one of my friends to give this vegetable medicine a trial, and they have done so with excellent effects."

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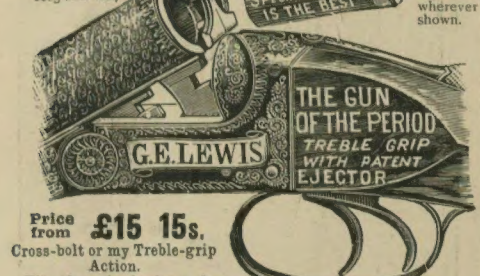
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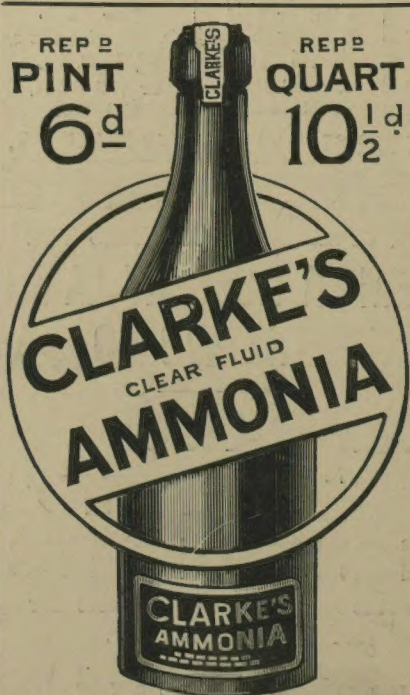
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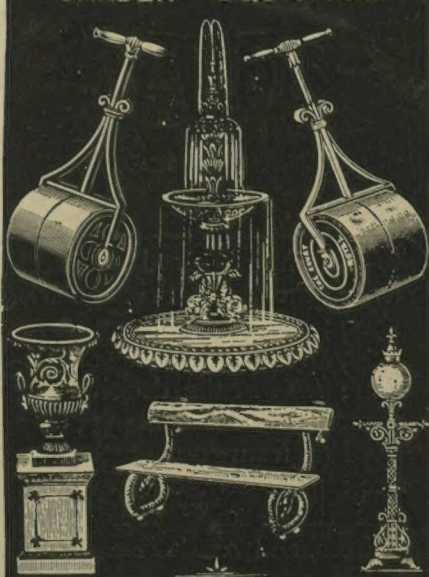
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